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China Mail

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PIRATES EXECUTED.

EIGHT PAY SUPREME PENALTY.

MILITARY ACTION.

Gang's Object One Of "Premeditated Murder."

FIFTEEN OF "SAN NAM HOI" ATTACKERS ACCOUNTED FOR.

Eight of the "pirates" who attacked the s.s. "San Nam Hoi" have paid the supreme penalty for their misdeeds and another seven are in custody of the Chinese military authorities at Pakkai. Fifteen of the gang have thus been accounted for, in addition to those who were killed either when swimming in the River or in sampans heading for the shore.

Opinion in official sources is practically unanimous that the motive of the gang was revenge—"premeditated murder" is the term used in one instance—and not piracy for pecuniary gain.

The Hong Kong Police are awaiting further intimation from the Chinese at Pakkai regarding further identification of the "pirates" as having been either former members of the crew or members of the Pakkai branch of the Chinese Seamen's Union.

POLICE THEORY.

Pakkai (Kongmoon), Yesterday. Fifteen of the pirates who attacked the s.s. "San Nam Hoi" and were subsequently captured by the Merchants' Volunteers have been handed over to the pro-Canton Government military authorities at Pakkai, the port of Kongmoon city.

It is reported that eight of the fifteen were shot this (Wednesday) afternoon.

There are indications that the attack on the "San Nam Hoi" was nothing short of a premeditated murderous attack on Captain N. H. Sparke (the master of the vessel) and the officers of the ship by former members of the crew together with members of the local branch of the Chinese Seamen's Union.—British Naval Wireless.

[Note: Incidents leading up to the dispute between the owners and the old crew were described at length in yesterday's "China Mail."]

POLICE THEORY.

Waiting to Hear From Pakkai Authorities.

The amount of the "San Nam Hoi" piracy has been so complete that the Police version of the affair, as collected from the Captain and Chief Engineer, contains no new information.

However, it is interesting to note that the local Police are inclined to the belief that the attackers of the "San Nam Hoi" were not pirates but former members of the ship's crew who were out for revenge.

The attackers, the local Police believe, are members of the Pakkai Seamen's Union, and they are eagerly awaiting a report from the Chinese Police in whose territory some of the men were known to have been arrested after leaving the "San Nam Hoi."

"Amateur" Pirates.

In support of the local police theory that the attack was out of revenge, it is pointed out that the raid was carried out in a very amateurish way in a vicinity in which regular pirates would not dream of attempting a coup.

There was no organisation in the attack on the bridge, and the attackers made no attempt to capture the engine-room which would have been the first step taken by pirates to gain control of the ship. Also, all the Chinese passengers who were quartered on the lower deck were not in any way molested, by the attackers, who concentrated on attacking the foreign officers on the bridge, giving the appearance that the desperadoes were out to commit murder.

"Not Worth While."

If the attackers had been pirates they would be expected to raid the passengers' quarters and the cargo, as these are the places where the raiders could secure the loot which would yield them any financial gain.

Besides, pirates know that all the worth while passengers leave the ship at Pakkai, and they could not expect to secure sufficient loot to make a raid, a paying proposition after the ship left Pakkai.

Pirates Start Three Fires.

Prior to jumping from the steamer into the River, some of the pirates shouted, "Start a fire, start a fire."

Some collected newspapers and oil and lighted three bundles of papers on different parts of the steamer deck before they jumped.

Passengers were terror-stricken when they heard the pirates shout for a fire to be started, but the timely intervention of men belonging to the comprador department prevented the fire from doing any damage as they promptly put out all the three fires.

Captain's 2 Narrow Escapes.

Captain N. H. Sparke, the master, had two very narrow escapes in his heroic defence of the ship, in which he was assisted by the Chief Engineer, Mr. M. F. Houghton.

One shot from the pirates caught the top of his collar without inflicting injury, and another passed through the left shoulder of his coat, that part which was exposed when he left the shelter of the wheel-house to fire at the pirates.

NEAR THE SPOT.

Four Native Craft Robbed of \$10,000.

Close to the spot where the Hong Kong s.s. "San Nam Hoi" was attacked on Tuesday, four native craft were pirated on Monday, says a report to hand.

The convoy of junks was bound from Chanchuen to Kowkong and the attack began when off Kumbuk. (It will be recalled that the "San Nam Hoi" was going from Pakkai to Kumbuk and Kowkong when she was surprised.)

About two hundred pirates opened fire from the River banks, killing four of the junkmen and wounding a fifth. Machine guns were used as well as rifles. Later on, other pirates put out from the shore and stripped the junks of merchandise worth \$10,000.

Volunteers Win Again.

In a neighbouring part of the West River delta, other pirates were not so successful. They had forcibly seized a steam-launch near Kutli and were going on her to raid a place near the town of Fatsan. The local Merchants' Volunteers, were prepared. The pirates were defeated and the launch recovered from them.

PAN-AMERICANISM.

PRESIDENT & VICE-PRESIDENT APPOINTED.

Havana, Yesterday. Mr. Bustamante, Chairman of the Cuban delegation has been elected President and Mr. Hughes (United States) Vice-President of the Pan-American Congress. — Reuters' American Service.

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 2/5 1/8.

BIG SWORDS.

Manchurian Bandit Trouble.

PEKING ALARMED.

Outbreak Reported Due To Nationalist Agitation.

Peking, Yesterday. The bandit trouble at Tunghwa is assuming important proportions. The authorities are drafting back troops from the war zone in Chihli province to deal with the situation.

Fifteen Hundred cavalry men and a regiment of Hei-lung-kiang troops are en route to Tunghwa in addition to more than a thousand troops previously despatched from Mukden.

The forces guarding Tunghwa have been defeated outside the city but have now withdrawn to the city wall.

Twenty Japanese residents who have been sheltering in the Japanese Consulate which is outside the city wall have now gone inside the city, following the bandits' declaration that the Consulate is the objective of their next attack.

There are persistent rumours that the outbreak is due to Nationalist agitation in order to get the Peking troops withdrawn from China Proper back to Manchuria.

Russian Leaders. It is also rumoured that two Russians are directing the operations from the bandits' camp. — Reuters.

[Note: The Big Sword Society is the name adopted by large gang of bandits in Manchuria, where the Peking Government holds sway. Troops from Manchuria have been used by the Peking Government in the war against the Nationalists.]

DUKE OF RICHMOND.

DEATH OF A.D.C. TO THREE RULERS.

AN OCTOGENARIAN.

London, Yesterday. The death is announced of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. — Reuters.

A British wireless message states that the Duke died at Goodwood House, Chichester.

[The Duke of Richmond and Gordon was born in London on December 27, 1845, and succeeded to the title in 1903. He entered the Grenadier Guards in 1865 and became Colonel of the 3rd Royal Sussex Regiment, serving in the South African War and being mentioned in despatches. He was A.D.C. to Queen Victoria, King Edward, and King George. He sat in the House of Commons from 1869 to 1888 as member for Sussex seats, and was Chancellor of Aberdeen University in 1917. His heir is the Earl of March, who was born in 1870.]

NOT WANTED.

LABOUR M.P. BANNED FROM JAVA.

ALLEGED EMISSARY.

Singapore, Yesterday. The Labour M.P., Mr. Marj Jones, has departed in a westbound steamer for Batavia.

Mr. Marj Jones, who has been studying labour conditions in the Bengal coalfields and elsewhere, addressed the All-India Trade Union Congress at Calcutta, and attended the All-India Congress at Madras in December. He was not permitted to land in Java because he is alleged to be an emissary of a league against colonial oppression.

The Japanese Government notified the Dutch Government that no representative of that league, of whatever nationality, will be admitted into the country. — Reuters.

ADMIRAL FULLER.

TO COMMAND AMERICA AND WEST INDIES STATION.

Russ, Yesterday. The appointment of Admiral Fuller to command the America and West Indies Station in succession to Admiral Sir Walter E. Cowan. — British Wireless Service.

DISARMAMENT.

Great Britain And Security.

VALUE OF DISCRETION.

Real Strength Of The League Covenant.

London, Yesterday. A White Paper of 10,000 words has been issued containing the British Government's observations on the suggested programme of work for the Security Sub-Committee of the Preparatory Disarmament Committee.

The memorandum, which confirms the policy laid down by Sir Austen Chamberlain in his speech to the Assembly in September, consists of a series of questions and answers dealing with the study of measures enabling the League of Nations to promote:

RAIN COMING?

East winds, fresh, fall at first, some rain later, is the official weather forecast until noon tomorrow.

The anticyclone is beginning to move eastward. The depression over Japan has deepened and moved E.N.E. Fresh to strong monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China and over the N. China Sea.

generalise, and co-ordinate special or collective agreements on arbitration and security. It also deals with the question of the systematic preparation of the machinery to be employed by the organs of the League with a view to enabling the members of the League to perform their obligations under the Covenant.

In a series of general remarks, the memorandum says that the British Government reiterates its opposition to the application of hard and fast rules for the interpretation of the articles of the Covenant. It says that this is due to no desire to belittle the obligations of the Covenant, but solely to a conviction that the great strength of the Covenant lies in the measure of discretion which it allows in dealing with future contingencies which may be unforeseen and, therefore, cannot be seen in advance.

A similar consideration applies to any endeavours to define the term "aggressor". — Reuters.

ARBITRATION TREATIES.

No Sanction Behind Them.

Rugby, Yesterday.

In accordance with the agreement reached at the December meeting of the Sub-Committee on Security of the Preparatory Committee on Disarmament, that the Governments represented should submit before its next meeting observations on the suggested programme of work before the Sub-Committee, the British Government has submitted a memorandum on the subject to the League Secretariat.

This commentary, which is of considerable length and deals with the items of the suggested agenda, has now been issued.

Dealing with Arbitration Treaties in general, the document emphasises that it is not the rendering of a decision that is important, but the acceptance and execution of its terms. Arbitration Treaties have no sanction behind them, but the force of public opinion in the world at large.

An arbitration award which a party to a dispute resolutely refused to execute would not merely fail to settle the dispute, but it would prejudice the movement in favour of arbitration. It is because it is so generally felt that there are some questions which no country could safely submit to arbitration that it has been usual to make reservations limiting the extent of the obligation to arbitrate. The lines along which progress seems possible toward the universal acceptance of an unrestricted obligation to arbitrate in a justifiable dispute, even by States which cannot now accept such obligation, are, firstly, by the inclusion in particular Treaties of an undertaking to arbitrate disputes arising out of their interpretation; and, secondly, by widening the scope of agreements dealing with justifiable disputes generally, and placing the parties in advance to submit such disputes to arbitration.

In numerous cases Great Britain has already applied this procedure.

THE "PRAGA."

Nationalists Want Arms Cargo.

SEEK AID OF CUSTOMS.

Five Million Dollar Consignment For Faking.

Manila, Yesterday. It is reported that the s.s. "Praga" sailed via San Bernardino Straits and then eastward of Formosa to elude capture by Nationalist gunboats.

The Japanese cruiser "Oh", which arrived recently from Formosa, cleared to-day (Wednesday) for Hilo. It is reported to be sailing north on a similar route. — Reuters.

The "Praga" has a cargo of arms and munitions for the Peking Government. She put in at Manila (from Europe) on account of her coal running out.

Out Into The Pacific.

It is probable that Nationalist gunboats are on the lookout for the "Praga" because she will make a valuable "prize" and to prevent supplies reaching the Peking armies.

San Bernardino Straits is eastward of Manila, separating the islands of Luzon and Samar (of the Philippine Archipelago) and leading out into the Pacific Ocean.

The route mentioned is that "outside" the China Sea, in the Pacific Ocean. It cannot be taken for granted that because a Japanese warship is on the same route she is there to "protect" the "Praga."

Worth \$5,000,000. A Chinese cable from Hankow says that the Nationalist authorities there allege the Peking Government to have purchased from foreign sources more than 7,000 cases of arms and munitions, valued at over \$5,000,000.

Orders have been given to all Generals to keep a look-out and to seize the arms if possible.

The Nationalist Foreign Ministry, says the cable, has been instructed to take the matter (of entry into China) up with the Chinese Maritime Customs.

Limitations Essential.

The document says:—"It may well be that the formula as to the vital interests, honour, independence, and interests of this State first adopted in Arbitration Treaties a quarter of a century ago requires re-examination. Whatever changes may be recommended, however, it is clear that some limitations in scope of a Treaty of this kind are essential. Disputes legal in their nature may arise between two States with regard to matters falling exclusively within the domestic jurisdiction of one of them. No State can agree to the submission to an international tribunal of matters falling exclusively within the range of its national sovereignty."

The view is expressed that the method of signing a general undertaking, even when coupled with power to make exceptions as to the categories of disputes to be arbitrated, lacks flexibility, which enables a measure of obligation to be varied in the case of particular States toward which an obligation is being accepted. More progress is likely to be achieved through a bilateral agreement than through general Treaties.

Non-justifiable disputes, says the document, are less suitable for submission to a tribunal with power to give a binding decision, and the procedure of conciliation as provided under the League Covenant is in such cases alone possible at present.

Security Agreements. Regarding security agreements, it is recalled that the Locarno Treaty was designed to meet a specific danger in a specific area, and imposes on all parties concerned an equal obligation to preserve its integrity and to execute the decisions of the Council. It is in this way far more efficacious than could be any more general system of guarantees under which an obligation would be spread over a much larger number of States, each of which would be inclined, quite naturally, to regard its individual obligation as being proportionately reduced.

Locarno Treaty. The British Government is of opinion that the Locarno Treaty, by virtue of the extent to which it is devised to meet a specific danger, and by the character and clarity of its definition, constitutes a secure agreement. Yet, notwithstanding the hope expressed by the League Assembly that the principles embodied in the Treaty of Locarno will be put into practice as soon as possible by all the States in whose interests it is to be applied.

(Continued on Page 12.)

DIRECT ACTION.

CLOSING CANTON LABOUR UNIONS.

SWATOW SITUATION.

Barriers Erected In The Streets Of Hankow.

"CHRISTIAN GENERAL" STILL ASKING NANKING FOR MONEY.

General Li Chai-sum's Government is adhering to its policy of direct action against suspected labour unions at Canton but one section of officialdom has manifested its opposition.

Trouble is not expected at Swatow, where the Canton Government is in power, unless unforeseen developments occur up-country.

Owing to the war with the Hunanese and for other reasons, tension prevails in Hankow where barriers have been erected in the streets.

Cables from the North refer to an unconfirmed belief that Peking and Nanking may co-operate in regard to China's Treaties. The "Christian General" is still asking Nanking for money; and Peking talks of a Presidential election in spite of supposed reverses in the field.

TREATY CO-OPERATION?

Signs of a section of Canton officialdom siding with the labour unions against the Government have been seen.

The city branch of the Nationalist Party, which is alleged to include a number of radicals, has been in session to discuss General Li Chai-sum's Government's campaign against labour and the unions generally. It is believed that some of the leaders of the city Kuomintang are currying favour with the disbanded unions.

Government Admits. However, the Government is continuing its policy. Officials have been nominated to serve on the new General Union (fostered by the Government) to which unions will have to be affiliated.

Landlords whose property has been hitherto occupied (without payment) by labour unions have been notified that they can re-enter immediately into possession if the union in question has been proscribed.

Surtax for Relief?

Mr. Chao-hsin Chu, (formerly China's delegate to Geneva) is reported in a Chinese source to be conferring, in his capacity as Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Canton, with the Consular Body at Shamen, with a view to a surtax being levied by the Maritime Customs on the lines of the Famine Relief Surtax—to relieve suffering in Canton caused by the Red riots.

Reds at Large.

Hordes of Red bandits, peasants and guerillas are reported to be at large along the provincial boundary between Kwangtung and Hunan, causing untold damage.

Ichang, in Hunan, has been over-run and re-taken by the local authorities but Pinghshek, in Kwangtung, is said to remain in the Communists' hands, although there is little of the city left!

SWATOW POSITION.

Canton's Friends Maintaining Order.

Swatow, Yesterday. Trouble in this territory might be expected if the military situation up-country (i.e., the Han River basin and in the hinterland of Swatow) shows any change.

However, the situation to-day is normal as the military authorities here (who support the Canton Government) are taking all precautions.—British Naval Wireless.

HANKOW TENSION.

Barriers Again Erected in the Streets.

Hankow, Yesterday. Barriers have again been erected in the streets of Hankow city (presumably, by the Nationalist authorities on the spot) and a general feeling of unrest prevails.

British Naval Wireless. News from Chinese sources is conflicting but there seems to be no abatement in the war between the Nationalist forces whose leaders are at Hankow, and the Hunanese army which is posted along the Hupoh-Hunan frontier, south of and about 100 miles from Hankow.

TREATY REVISION.

Are Peking and Nanking Co-operating?

Peking, Yesterday.

A Chinese news agency reports that the Nanking and Peking Governments are co-operating at Washington for Treaty revision, but the report cannot be confirmed either at the American Legation or at the Waichiaopu (Peking Ministry). — Reuters.

FUNDS WANTED.

"Christian General" and the Nationalists.

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang (the "Christian General"), says the "Wah Keung Po," has again asked Mr. T. V. Soong, the Nationalist Minister of Finance, for funds with which to continue the campaign against the Peking Government.

It will be recalled that the "Christian General" asked for \$5,000,000 and that it was decided to allocate him a third of the sum. The Nationalist Treasury, however, has met with difficulties in getting in revenue.

LOSING GROUND?

Peking Forces Attacked by Kuominchun.

Peking, Yesterday.

Heavy fighting is going on in the region of Changtsefu where the Kuominchun (the army of the "Christian General"), with the assistance of the Heavenly Gate Society, is engaging the forces of the Peking Government. An unconfirmed report states that Changtsefu has been occupied by the Kuominchun. It is known that trains are now going no further than Hantan and it is officially admitted that there has been a "disturbance" at Changtsefu.

The Kuominchun is also advancing southward to Tamingfu whence they are at present 30 miles distant. Four train-loads of Peking troops have been hurriedly despatched to Tseho in order to check this advance by a flank movement. — Reuters.

NEW PRESIDENT?

Rumours About Marshal Chang Tso-li.

Peking, Yesterday.

General Chang Hsueh-liang and General Chu Yu-pu have arrived here; and Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, General Chang Faung-chang and other military commanders are expected shortly. The gathering of these prominent generals is considered significant in view of the rumours that Marshal Chang Tso-li will shortly be petitioned to assume the Presidency. — Reuters.

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TAMBA MARU.....Saturday, 11th February.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles,

Mexico & Panama.

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SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.

KAWACHI MARU.....Wednesday, 29th February.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

*TATSUNO MARU.....Friday, 10th February.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

DELACOA MARU.....Tuesday, 7th February.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

*CEYLON MARU.....Sunday, 22nd January.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

*MISHIMA MARU.....Friday, 20th January.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

*YAMAGATA MARU (Moji direct).....Monday, 23rd January.

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SHIPPING

SECTION.

BOAT DAMAGED.

RUN INTO BY STEAM LAUNCH.

A collision occurred in the harbour early this morning between a steam launch and a cargo boat, resulting in considerable damage to the latter.

According to a report made to the police by Chan Tai-lam, the master of cargo boat No. 2239-V, whilst his junk was tied up to the seawall off the Kowloon-Canton Railway Station in Kowloon, she was run into by the steam launch "Otto" belonging to the Netherlands Harbour Works. Damage was done to the stern of the cargo boat to the extent of \$1,000.

THE "MEONIA."

EAST ASIATIC CO.'S 22ND MOTOR VESSEL.

The "Meonia" which has just been placed in service, is the second of two ships (the first being the "Lalandia") which the East Asiatic Co. have built for their service between Copenhagen, Middlesbrough, Hamburg, Antwerp, Port Said, Colombo, Penang, Singapore and Bangkok, to carry both passengers and cargo.

The main particulars of these two ships are as follows:-

Length overall.....406 ft.
Length b.p.....330 ft.
Depth to main deck.....28 ft.
Depth to shelter deck.....36 ft.
Deadweight capacity.....7,500 tons.
Speed loaded.....13 1/2 knots.
Draught loaded.....25 ft.

There is accommodation for about 30 passengers in two-birth cabins. Most of the cabins are two-birth staterooms, with lavatories adjoining.

The total cargo capacity is 460,150 cubic ft. of grain, whilst in double-bottom tanks 1,001 tons of oil fuel can be carried, or 1,096 tons of water ballast. There is, in addition, a tunnel tank with a capacity of 84 tons, and the lubricating-oil tanks carry 28.6 tons. A dining-room and smoking-room are provided for the passengers.

The hull of the "Meonia" was constructed by the Nakhov yard and the propelling machinery built by Burmeister and Wain. There are two six-cylinder, four-cycle single-acting engines, with cylinders 630 mm. bore and a piston stroke of 1,300 mm., the speed being 150 r.p.m. for an output of 2,500 h.p. each. The heating and ventilation throughout the ship is on the Thermotank Co.'s system. A speed of 15.85 knots was attained on trials with the superchargers in service, the engines developing 5,600 h.p. at 140 r.p.m.

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SHIPPING PARLEY.

FIRST IN GERMANY SINCE THE WAR.

Berlin, Yesterday.
For the first time since the war an international shipping conference is being held in Germany. The Committee of the North Atlantic shipping companies except the Italian, meets here tomorrow.—Reuter.

"NOBLE" WRECK.

FOUR MEMBERS OF CREW DROWNED.

Vancouver, Jan. 6.
Rescue forces of the U. S. Coast Guard service today reached the grounded vessel on Esbantes Reef, on the outer coast of Vancouver Island, and found that it was the schooner "Noble."

Four members of the crew had been drowned. Two others, who had taken refuge on a small island nearby, were saved by the Coast Guard vessels.

The "Noble," which is a former rum runner, is being pounded to pieces by heavy seas.

Aid had been summoned by an improvised radio which broke down after the first S. O. S. signals were flashed, leaving the Coast Guard in ignorance as to the ship's identity.—United Press.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The B. I. s.s. "Takada" left Singapore for this port on January 18 at p.m., and is due here tomorrow.

The P. & O. s.s. "Devanha" left Shanghai for this port on January 17 at p.m. with the Mails, and is due here tomorrow at about 6 a.m.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Canada" arrived at Shanghai on January 16 at 7.30 p.m. left Shanghai on January 17 at 8 a.m., and was due at Hong Kong this morning. She will leave for Manila tomorrow at 5 p.m.

The P. & O. s.s. "Khyber" left Singapore for this port on January 16 at 4 p.m., with the outward English Mails, and is due here on January 21 at about 4 p.m.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Russia" left Yokohama for Vancouver on January 18 at 5 p.m., and is due at Vancouver on January 22.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Asia" (Capt. A. J. Halley, R.N.R.) will leave here for Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama at noon on January 25.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Australia" arrived Bombay on January 10 at 8.30 a.m. She is due at Hong Kong on February 10 at 8 a.m.

LOCAL SHIPPING.

TO-DAY'S ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

THIS MORNING'S LIST.

Suliyang (1,594) British, from Tientsin, Swatow, B. & S.—105 passengers, 339 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 302 general cargo (through).

Shantung (1,568) British, from Canton, B. and S.—37 passengers, 400 tons general cargo (through).
Newchwang (1,501) British, from Canton, B. and S.—37 passengers, 10 tons general cargo (through).

Halvora (1,217) British, from Saigon, Wo Fat Sing—16 passengers, 2,206 tons of rice for Hong Kong.

Talpaosok (1,219) French, from Fort Bayard, Shun Cheong S.S. Co.—95 passengers, 378 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.
Song Bo (720) French, from Haiphong, M.M.—3 passengers, 200 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.

Limchow (1,416) French, from Haiphong, Holhow, Sing Kee Co.—52 passengers, 2,700 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.
Vogland (4,200) German, from Shanghai, Jensen & Co.—17 passengers, 1,865 tons general cargo (through).

Tencho Maru (2,608) Japanese, from Wamamatsu, O.S.K.—cargo nil.

Kamakura Maru (3,624) Japanese, from Nagoya, Moji, N.Y.K.—322 passengers, 5,005 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 1,477 tons general (through).

Kogekio Maru (1,433) Japanese, from Dairen, M.B.K.—1,484 tons of coal for Hong Kong, 1,200 tons coal (through).

Kaijo Maru (1,126) Japanese, from Swatow, O.S.K.—95 passengers, 800 tons coal for Hong Kong.

Tak Hing (105) Chinese, from Autau, Fook Hoi Co.—4 passengers, cargo nil.

Tak Hing (101) Chinese, from Macao, Hoo Hing—65 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.

Sun Sai Kai (242) Chinese, from Macao, Sin Sang—160 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.

Departures.

For Muntok:—Tjissalak.
For Macao:—Tak Hing.
For Canton:—Sui Yang, Fook-shing.

For Chinwangtao:—Shinee Maru No. 1.

For Antau:—Tak Hing.
For Amoy:—Taikwa Maru.
For Swatow:—Taikwa Maru.

For Haiphong:—Borneo.
For Tientsin:—Kojun Maru.
For Manila:—Aki Maru.
For Keelung:—Tokai Maru.

Clearance.

For Singapore:—Remo.

Shipping Abstract.

| | Arrivals | Departures | Port. |
|------------|----------|------------|-------|
| British | 4 | 4 | 21 |
| Japanese | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Chinese | 3 | 2 | 16 |
| Dutch | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| French | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| German | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Norwegian | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Panama | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Portuguese | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Italian | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | 15 | 12 | 67 |

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

Consignees of Cargo ex s.s. "City of Calcutta" are reminded to take delivery of their goods which will be subject to rent after January 23.

BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT..... ELLERMAN LINE

S.S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA".....Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.....20th January.

S.S. "CITY OF PEKIN".....Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.....14th February.

S.S. "CITY OF BENARES".....London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.....20th February.

S.S. "CITY OF MADRAS".....Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.....25th March.

AUSTRALIA..... SINGAPORE/AUSTRALIA..... AUSTRAL-EAST INDIES LINE

"CITY OF PALERMO".....Leaves Singapore.....7th February.

For FREMANTLE, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.

Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hong Kong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line and other services.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE..... AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD".....via Suez Canal.....22nd January.

S.S. "CITY OF KIMBERLEY".....via Suez Canal.....20th February.

S.S. "CITY OF ADELAIDE".....via Suez Canal.....23rd March.

S.S. "CITY OF DUNKIRK".....via Suez Canal.....20th April.

ALSO AGENTS FOR

ANDREW WEIR & CO.

SERVICES TO

BOSTON AND NEW YORK..... AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

M.V. "MYRTLEBANK".....8th February.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA..... ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE

S.S. "TINHOW".....20th April.

Loading for Mauritius: Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay (Port Elizabeth) Mossel Bay and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Be. Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Natal, Lourenco, Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

For freight or passage on any of the above lines apply to:

Telephone.....Central 4791.

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by the

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21,850 Tons Gross, Length 615 Feet.

LEAVING HONG KONG, FEBRUARY 13th, 1928.

via Shanghai, Chinwangtao (for Peking), Beppu, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Hilo, San Francisco, Balboa, Panama, through the Panama Canal to Cristobal, Colon, Havana.

Arriving NEW YORK, April 12th, 1928.

Two days available for sight-seeing in NEW YORK

Leave NEW YORK, April 14th,

arriving SOUTHAMPTON, April 22nd, 1928.

Shore excursions and sight-seeing tours at all Ports.

For Particulars Apply to:-

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Tel. address "CANAFAC."

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

ATLAS MARU.....Friday, 3rd February.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban & Cape Town.

MONTEVIDEO MARU.....Friday, 10th February.

BOMBAY—Via Singapore and Colombo.

SUMATRA MARU (Calls at Karachi) Sunday, 22nd January.

*HONOLULU MARU.....Friday, 3rd February.

(both calls at Karachi).

SHINGO MARU.....Tuesday, 7th February.

DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR AND MOMBASA—Via Singapore and Colombo.

CHICAGO MARU.....Tuesday, 31st January.

CALCUTTA—Via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

SEATTLE MARU.....Wednesday, 25th January.

TACOMA MARU.....Saturday, 26th February.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER Via Japan Ports.

AFRICA MARU (from Shanghai).....Monday, 23rd January.

RAIPHOONG—Via HONGKONG & PAKHOI.

MENADO MARU.....Tuesday, 17th January, 10 a.m.

TAIKWA MARU.....Tuesday, 31st January, 10 a.m.

NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco & Panama.

HAVANA MARU.....Friday, 6th January.

JAPAN PORTS

INDO MARU.....Thursday, 19th January.

SOURABAYA MARU.....Friday, 20th January.

P. & O.-British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.

TAKING CARGO FOR
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND
QUEENSLAND PORTS, AND RED SEA, EGYPT,
CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE
PORTS, EUROPE, &c.

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

| S. S. | Tons | From Hongkong About | Destination |
|-----------|--------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| DEVANHA | 8,155 | 21st Jan. | Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull |
| DELTA | 8,097 | 27th Jan. | Straits and Bombay |
| DELTA | 10,989 | 4th Feb. | Marseilles & London |
| KHYBER | 9,114 | 18th Feb. | Marseilles & London |
| NELSON | 8,853 | 25th Feb. | Marseilles & London |
| MACEDONIA | 11,120 | 3rd Mar. | Marseilles & London |
| * KHIVA | 9,135 | 10th Mar. | Marseilles, London & Antwerp |
| KASHMIR | 8,985 | 17th Mar. | Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull |
| KARMALA | 9,128 | 24th Mar. | Marseilles & London |
| KANTUA | 10,946 | 31st Mar. | Marseilles & London |
| * KALYAN | 9,144 | 7th Apr. | Marseilles & London |
| MONGOLIA | 10,504 | 14th Apr. | Marseilles & London |
| MOREA | 10,953 | 21st Apr. | Marseilles & London |
| KASGAR | 9,005 | 28th Apr. | Marseilles, London & Antwerp |
| MALWA | 10,986 | 5th May | Marseilles & London |
| DEVANHA | 8,155 | 12th May | Marseilles & London |
| MACEDONIA | 11,120 | 23rd June | Marseilles & London |

* Passengers to Singapore only. Limited accommodation, available for 2nd class passengers from Hong Kong to London.

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedival Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

| SANTHA | 7,754 | 28th Jan. | Singapore, Penang & Calcutta |
|--------|-------|-----------|------------------------------|
| TAKADA | 6,949 | 12th Feb. | Singapore, Penang & Calcutta |

P. & O. Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

| | | | |
|---------|-------|-----------|---|
| ARAFURA | 6,000 | 27th Jan. | Minnila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne. |
| TANDA | 6,956 | 2nd Mar. | Minnila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne. |

Regular monthly sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Nippon, Cebu, Zamboanga, Tawau, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as indicated.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

| | | | |
|-----------|--------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| TAKADA | 6,949 | 22nd Jun. | Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka |
| KHYBER | 9,114 | 22nd Jun. | Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama |
| * KHIVA | 9,135 | 3rd Feb. | Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama |
| MACEDONIA | 11,120 | 4th Feb. | Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama |
| KARMALA | 9,128 | 11th Feb. | Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama |
| KANTUA | 10,946 | 18th Feb. | Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama |
| * KALYAN | 9,144 | 25th Feb. | Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama |
| MONGOLIA | 10,504 | 3rd Mar. | Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama |
| MOREA | 10,953 | 10th Mar. | Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama |
| KASGAR | 9,005 | 17th Mar. | Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama |
| MALWA | 10,986 | 24th Mar. | Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama |
| DEVANHA | 8,155 | 31st Mar. | Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama |
| MACEDONIA | 11,120 | 7th Apr. | Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama |

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on-carriage steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further information, Passage Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to:—

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(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

| | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD" | Via Suez Canal | 22nd Jan. |
| S.S. "CITY OF KIMBERLEY" | Via Suez Canal | 20th Feb. |
| S.S. "LYCAON" | Via Suez Canal | 8th Mar. |
| S.S. "CITY OF ADELAIDE" | Via Suez Canal | 23rd Mar. |
| S.S. "RHESUS" | Via Suez Canal | 6th Apr. |
| S.S. "CITY OF DUNKIRK" | Via Suez Canal | 20th Apr. |

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option.
Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and particulars apply to:—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or **THE BANK LINE, LTD.**, Hong Kong.

Hong Kong & Canton: **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**, Canton.

BOOKS FOR SEAMEN.

A MEANS OF DEFINITE
STUDY.

LIBRARIES ON SHIPS.

J. F. Myhre, writes in the "Journal of Commerce and Shipping":—

One of the most significant signs of our eventful time is the great stride which is being made towards the enlightenment of the public in general and individuals. There is a great need for education. Indeed the shipboard to-day is Education, and more education. We saw this at the World's Economic Conference at Geneva in May last, when one of the most important resolutions was to the effect that an information service should be established to guide the public in regard to the economic questions bearing upon the relationship between the various countries so as to do away with the prejudice and ignorance which have thereto been a hindrance against the free flow of trade; in other words to pull down the barrier of Customs, tariffs, and Protection. We have also seen the great stride which has been made in Britain for the last 12 months in the movement for establishing industrial peace. The cry has been more education for the labourers, so as to deprive them of the antagonism and prejudice which they have entertained hitherto towards their employers for want of knowledge. This is a movement which has also spread to other countries.

Literature For Ships.

Again, we see how the shipping community is concentrating its attention upon this very important matter. Some time ago there appeared in "The Journal of Commerce" a most interesting report on the third conference of the Seafarers' Education Service, which was held at Cambridge under the chairmanship of the Right Hon. Walter Runciman, president of the service. Mr. Runciman in his presidential address gave an account of the progress made in the movement, which has for its object to provide seamen on board ships with literature. At the time about 220 ships had been supplied with about 34,000 volumes, but it was stated that this was only a modest beginning, and that much still remains to be done to increase these libraries.

Mr. Runciman said, inter alia, that the need for the better education of those in charge of the ships increased as the complexity of seamanship increased year by year. He added that the 222 ships which made of the service were the brightest and happiest ships afloat. Sir William J. Noble, Bart., one of the speakers, said that good books not only provide a means of relaxation during the many idle hours a seaman must spend in the course of a voyage, but they enlarge his outlook upon life and provide him with a means of definite study of which he is not slow to take advantage.

Turning now to the other side of the North Sea, we find that there is a strong movement going on in the Scandinavian countries, especially in Norway, in the same direction as in Great Britain. Perhaps, therefore, it will not be amiss to give a little account of how the work is proceeding in these countries.

Perambulating Libraries.

In Norway, already as far back as 1909, the so-called Government's perambulating libraries for seamen were started, and in 1912 the Norwegian Shipowners' Association took the matter in hand, and it has since also received the support of the Norwegian Seamen's Mission and the Norwegian public libraries.

As a start the so-called perambulating bookcases were supplied to ships. The great success which these bookcases met with has led to the establishment of permanent libraries for ships. In this connection it is of interest to record that in building new tonnage for Norwegian account efforts are being made by the owners to provide space on board ships for these libraries.

The most interesting aspect of the work now going on for the education of Norwegian seamen is the establishment of international co-operation. In this connection it may be mentioned that the International League of Red Cross and Dr. Dronheim in June-July, 1926, where a modern Norwegian library for seamen was exhibited which were then given on the importance of the work of education for seamen, and special attention was drawn to the necessity of enlightening the seamen on the most frequent sicknesses affecting them. The result of this meeting was a unanimous desire that a rational information work amongst seamen should be taken up as a requirement of modern times.

A further meeting was held in Denmark in August, 1926, of representatives from Norwegian, Danish, Swedish, and Finnish libraries, and organisations, where a resolution was passed to the effect that it was desirable to establish libraries for ships, and at the same time gladly welcomed co-operation with the International League of Red Cross. Efforts being made for co-operation between the various seafaring nations.

The British World Association for Adult Education is also closely co-operating with the Scandinavians in the work.

An All-Round Movement.

It should also be mentioned that the International Labour Office in Geneva has placed on its agenda

DESPERATE GAMBLE.

REMARKABLE RESCUE BY
GALLANT LIFEBOATMEN.

TWO SEAMEN SUCCUMB.

The Royal National Lifeboat Institution has awarded its gold medal, the Victoria Cross of the lifeboat service, to Captain Jones and Second Coxswain William Roberts, of Melfre, Anglesey, and the bronze medal to each member of the "Melfre" lifeboat crew for a service in which the greatest gallantry was shown in the face of the gravest danger.

During the terrible gales at the end of October the "Melfre" lifeboat was launched at dusk on the 28th to find a ketch, the "Excel," of Kilkree, Co. Down, Ireland, in great danger, and attempted to get alongside. This attempt failed and as it was obvious that the ketch could not last much longer, the second coxswain and Captain Jones chose the desperate course of taking the lifeboat under full sail right over the waterlogged wreck.

Their desperate and heroic gamble succeeded. The lifeboat was carried by a heavy sea right on top of the upper deck, and the three men on the ketch were grabbed and hauled aboard, and the lifeboat was swept back by another wave. Shortly afterwards the ketch sank. Kept afloat by her air cases, too waterlogged to rise over the seas, the lifeboat succeeded in beating up to the Menai Straits, and anchored there until daylight, when the "Benamar" motor lifeboat came out and took her in tow.

She was out for over fifteen hours in the height of the gale, and during the night two men died on board her, one of the crew of the ketch from injuries which he had received when being rescued, and one of the lifeboat's crew from exposure.

After reaching shore the second coxswain, who had been at the tiller all the time, was completely blind for several hours from the salt water, wind, and the terrible strain of that unrelaxed watch through the whole night.

BIGGEST SILVER BELL

TRIBUTE TO TYNE SHIP
BUILDERS.

The "Lord Nelson," built by Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Company on the Tyne, is to be presented with the largest solid silver ship's bell ever made, to commemorate the fact that she was built on the Tyne.

The bell, the making of which has been entrusted to Messrs. Reid & Sons, silversmiths, Newcastle-on-Tyne, will weigh when finished nearly 2,500 ounces, that is, about 1½ cwt. Possibly "the man in the street" will better realise what this weight means if he imagines a pile of 20 large silver ten trays; they would be approximately the weight of this great silver bell.

This will be the largest silver bell ever made. The firm have made some experiments to ensure getting the best tone by founding bells in the ordinary bell metal and in solid silver, and the difference in tone between those of the ordinary bell metal and those of pure silver of the same size is very remarkable. A bell of solid silver gives an exceptionally clear, ringing, and "silvery" note.

The makers are sparing no trouble to produce a perfect bell, unique in the history of the world and worthy of the greatest battle-ship in the world.

for the Maritime General Conference in 1925 the subject of the social conditions of seamen in foreign ports. On of the proposals to be submitted will be for the purview of the proposals to seamen both ashore and on board ships.

In Sweden there is also instituted an organisation for these perambulating libraries, which has been much appreciated by the seamen. The Swedish Union of the Seamen's Libraries is doing good work in this respect.

In Denmark most appreciable progress has been made with these libraries for seamen. To begin with, the sailing ships were in the majority, and naturally these were preferably supplied with libraries, but as steamers gradually took their place they have benefited increasingly by these libraries.

As a matter of fact these libraries have never been so much in quest as to-day. As an evidence of this should be mentioned the many expressions of appreciation from the crews of the great use and entertainment which this literature has given them. It happens often that the ships, as soon as they are in port, remind the libraries of their arrival, asking for new bookcases.

During the year from May, 1926-1927 325 bookcases were distributed, containing about 9,000 volumes, which is the greatest quantity of books hitherto recorded. Altogether a great increase in the library work for seamen in Denmark.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN
LINE.

From New York.

THE Steamship
"CITY OF CALCUTTA"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 23rd January, 1928, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before 30th January, 1928, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period of One Week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE LTD.,
General Agents.
Hong Kong, 17th January, 1928.

THE CALL OF THE SEA

THREE BROTHERS GIVEN TO
SERVICE.

Few more striking examples of the call of the sea that runs in the blood of some families and has helped to gain Britain's fame as a maritime nation, can be shown than that displayed by the sons of Mrs. Southerden, of West Street, New Romney, Kent.

Although she has lost two of her sons at sea, Mrs. Southerden recently brought her third lad to the Marine Society to be trained on the "Warspite," the famous training ship.

Harold, her first son, who was also trained on the "Warspite," lost his life in June, 1915, when serving as third officer of the steamship "Scottish Monarch," which was sunk by shell fire from two German submarines 50 miles south of Queenstown.

He managed to get away in a lifeboat, but the boat capsized in the heavy seas and young Southerden was drowned.

Jack Southerden, the second son, joined the "Warspite" in May, 1913. An influenza epidemic occurred on his ship, the "Okara," in 1918, and he died from pneumonia, following an attack of influenza.

A Unique Case.

Finally Walter Rowland Southerden felt the call of the sea in his veins and in spite of the fate which befell his brothers, he insisted on becoming a trained seaman.

"I think this case is almost unique among our members," said the secretary of the society.

"There seems to be something irresistible in the call of the sea to families who are 'blooded' that way. No lad is ever taken aboard our training ships unless he personally tells the committee that he desires to follow that calling.

"There are instances in our records of three generations—grandfather, father and son—being trained on our training ship, which is the oldest establishment of its kind in the world, dating back to the middle of the eighteenth century.

"But I do not think we have any case of a lad like young Southerden, and the society has expressed its thanks to Mrs. Southerden for her sacrifice in giving her only remaining boy to the Service."



Gay Music Always

For tiffin, tea, dinner and dancing—to make your voyage even more pleasant than you had hoped, that's why all President Liners of the Dollar Steamship and American Mail Lines have such excellent orchestras.

The magnificent President Liners are broad of beam and exceptionally steady. All are oil burners, swift express liners. The public rooms are luxuriously appointed and inviting. All staterooms are outside, splendidly furnished and equipped with beds—net berths. Each room has hot and cold running water, also fans, wardrobe, thermos bottles and reading lamps. Private bath and showers in connection with many rooms perfect the travel comfort of these giant passenger liners. The Cuisine is world famous. The deliciously prepared menus will delight you. And how the orchestra adds zest to your dining. The decks are spacious. The Glass-enclosed Promenade always popular. Deck sports, open air swimming pool, movies, evening dances, everything has been done to make your trip a happy one. Unexcelled anywhere—is the courteous and efficient service accorded you by the trained personnel aboard the President Liners. The great frequency of sailings and the liberal seaport privileges of the Dollar Steamship and American Mail Lines have made these giant passenger liners outstandingly popular among travelers.

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|--|--|
| The Sunshine Belt via Honolulu Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays | The Short, Straight Route to America Fortnightly sailings on Wednesdays |
| Pres. Cleveland Jan. 31st. | Pres. Lincoln Jan. 25th 9 a.m. |
| Pres. Pierce Feb. 14th. | Pres. Madison Feb. 8th. |
| Pres. Taft Feb. 28th. | Pres. Jackson Feb. 22nd. |
| Pres. Jefferson Mar. 13th. | Pres. McKinley Mar. 7th. |

Special Through Rates to Europe, via United States, £120, £112.
Direct connections with all Atlantic lines. Choice of railway lines across United States and Canada, with liberal stop-over privileges for sight-seeing.

To EUROPE and NEW YORK ROUND THE WORLD

Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays via Manila, Suez, Colombo, Suez Canal, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, London and New York.

| | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| Pres. Wilson Jan. 29th 6 a.m. | Pres. Polk Mar. 11th 6 a.m. |
| Pres. Van Buren Feb. 12th 8 a.m. | Pres. Adams Mar. 25th 8 a.m. |
| Pres. Hayes Feb. 26th 6 a.m. | Pres. Garfield Apr. 8th 6 a.m. |

To MANILA
Pres. Cleveland Jan. 23rd 6 p.m.
Pres. Wilson Jan. 29th 6 a.m.
Pres. Madison Jan. 31st 6 a.m.
Pres. Pierce Feb. 6th 6 p.m.
Pres. Jackson Feb. 14th 6 p.m.
Pres. Adams Mar. 25th 8 a.m.

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Telephone Central 2477, 2478 and 795

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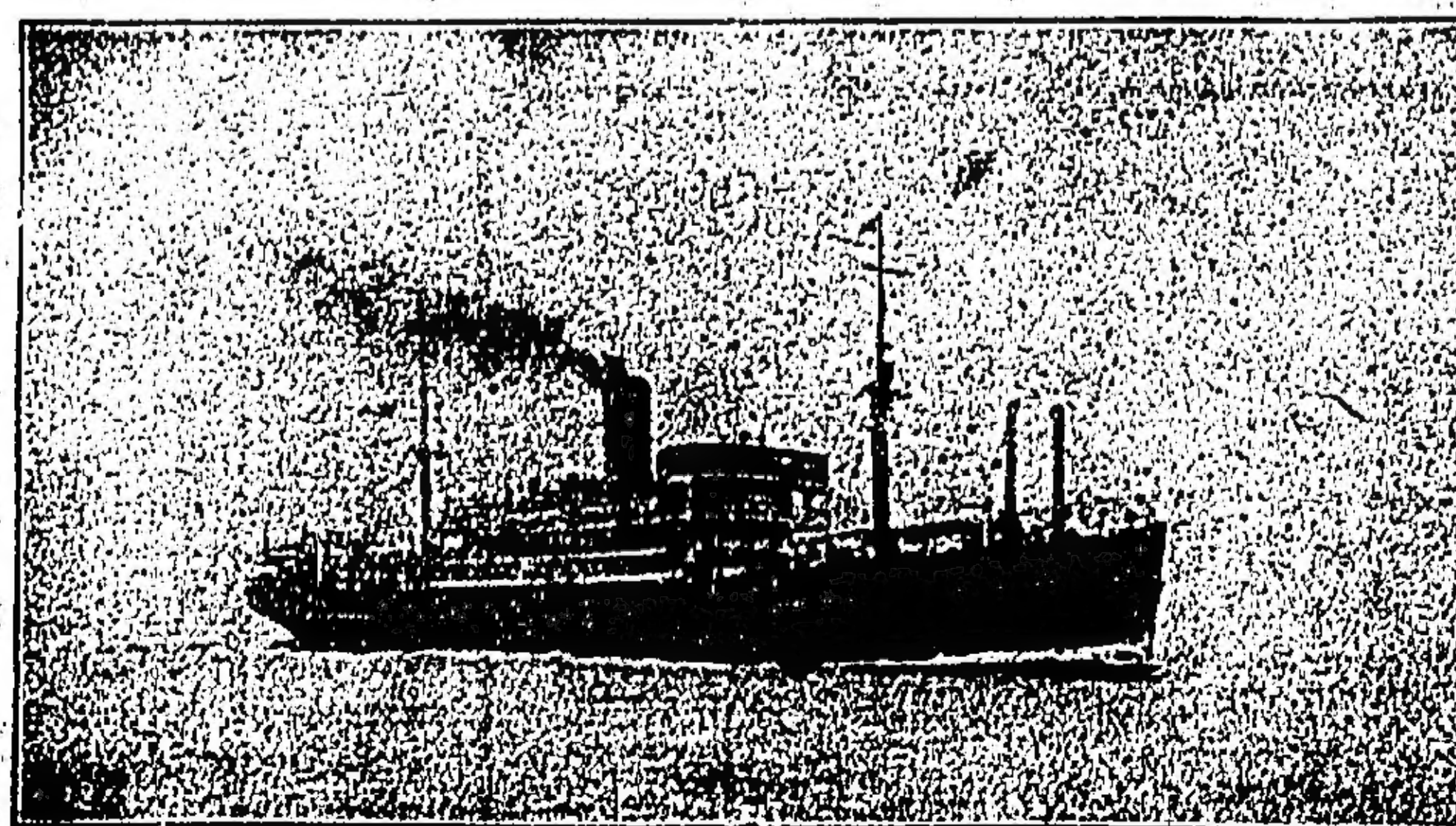
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Hong Kong, Thursday, Jan. 19, 1928.

A PAYING SLOGAN.

At a moment when hopes are
centred upon the Chinese New
Year heralding in a better outlook
for trade than for some years
past, particularly in South China,
no sensible advice or suggestion
can be ignored. If trade is to be
improved nothing can ever be
gained, but, conversely, much
lost, by sitting down and merely
waiting until someone else sets
the machinery in motion once
again. The manufacturer and the
merchant has each an individual
responsibility to himself and to
his own particular community or
country. If certain methods are
found to be futile or
unprogressive, it is but
natural to expect them to
examine these methods with a
view to improvement. It may be
recalled that during the war
Australia stood to gain a great
deal of trade in the East, owing to
its geographical proximity and to
the great distance that had to be
traversed by ships of other na-
tions through the danger zone.
Many new orders did find their
way to the Commonwealth, but
much good work was practically
undone by the unsatisfactory
packing methods employed by its
manufacturers and shippers. This
has formed the subject for
discussion on many occasions
since then by Chambers of Com-
merce all over the Commonwealth,
who have been endeavouring to
impress on all concerned the
necessity for proper packing and
proper shipping of goods to the
East. That is only one aspect of
trade that shows how golden op-
portunities for securing new fields
may be irretrievably lost.

In other respects there is un-
doubtedly room for improvement
of the methods of British manu-

facturers. Apart from the trouble
in China the Japanese seem to
be making great headway in the
piece goods trade. A British busi-
ness man at present in Japan
tells us that he had a little experi-
ence of this class of business in
Africa, and it struck him then
that manufacturers in Britain did
not trouble very much about pro-
ducing the kind of cloths that the
natives required, but rather re-
lied upon the cloths they did send
taking the fancy of the natives.
It cannot be said, for certain whe-
ther this holds good in the case of
all British manufacturers of piece
goods that are being shipped to
the East, but the fact remains
that the Japanese are closely
studying all the markets and are
producing what the people re-
quire. "Give 'em what they
want" seems to be the paying
slogan, and British motor car
manufacturers at any rate have
adopted it and are flourishing.
For manufacturers to send out
merely standard lines in the hope
that they will "take on" and find
a ready sale seems not only a
waste of time and effort but an
unnecessary setting back of the
clock of trade development. To
retain customers and secure new
customers, their requirements
must be closely studied and given
effect to, or good trade will go to
the numerous other competitors
only too eager to encroach on British
trade preserves. This is the
moral to be deduced from the pre-
sent Japanese activity in the trade
centres of the Far East.

Other People's Holidays.

Without referring to official lists
and thus leaving ourselves open to
correction, we would draw attention
to the number of days during which
exchange banks in ports other than
Hong Kong are closed for various
reasons. The first two days of the
period known as "China New Year"
are observed as "Bank Holidays" in
the Colony. It is well known that
nearly all of the bigger banks, the
wholesalers and the Nam Pak Hong
firms do not resume business until
the fourth day, which is generally
an auspicious one in the old Chinese
calendar. Much of the Colony's
business depends on the Chinese.
Staffs of foreign banks admit that
"there is very little doing" for a
few days after China New Year,
following which is the time of
complimentary orders. In Shang-
hai, we believe, three consecutive
days are set aside for "rest" or
pleasure. Is there any appreci-
able reason why foreigners—and
their Chinese employees—should
attend office the third day when
the festive spirit prevails in the
greater part of the Colony? It is
interesting to note that the major
Chinese festivals are observed as
bank holidays in the North and also
in parts of Malaya. Schools in
Hong Kong close on similar oc-

casions, but the Chinese merchants
here work as usual. Why, there-
fore, should not an extra third
day at China New Year and one of
the national commemoration days
be added to the official list of hol-
idays in Hong Kong?

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BRITISH LEGION.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

Sir,—May I trespass on your
space to bring to the notice of all
ex-service men and women that
there is an active branch of The
British Legion in this colony. Owing
to departure from the Colony, the
membership is gradually
decreasing and it is very diffi-
cult to get in touch with new ar-
rivals who might wish to join the
local Branch.

Although our main object is to
assist distressed ex-service men, the
fact must not be overlooked that we
have, ever since our formation,
taken on the responsibility of or-
ganising the Annual Poppy Day
Collection, which this year amount-
ed to nearly \$20,000 and for this
reason alone, all who are eligible
should join to keep this branch in a
healthy condition.

I should be glad if any ex-service
men and women wishing to join (or
rejoin) will send in their names to
me, c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co.,
Ltd.

Thanking you,

Yours, etc.

A. PIERCY,
Hon. Secretary.
British Legion.

Hong Kong, Jan. 18, 1928.

IN TOLO CHANNEL.

THREE CHINESE ATTACK PASSENGERS.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Three Chinese—Li Lol, Chan
Hing and Fung Ting-fung—were
charged at the Criminal Session
this morning before His Honour,
Mr. Justice Wood, Police Judge,
with assault with intent to rob
and with being in the unlawful pos-
session of firearms.

The alleged offence took place
aboard a passenger boat in Tolo
Channel on December 19 last.
Prisoners pleaded "not guilty."

Mr. Somerset Fitzroy prosecuted
for the Crown.

Outlining the case Mr. Somerset
Fitzroy said that the boat left
Taipei Pier at 1 o'clock on Decem-
ber 19 with 11 passengers on
board, including the three accused.
The boat was then proceeding on
its normal voyage to Sha-u-chung
near the New Territory frontier,
six miles away.

When the boat had got some way
out of the vicinity of Taipei, the
three accused suddenly produced
revolvers and held up the other
passengers and crew of the boat
who were driven below and made
prisoners in the hold.

Evidence would be given that
two passengers who attempted to
resist were threatened with death.
After securing their victims, the
three accused proceeded to sail the
boat out of its course. Then sud-
denly the weather became fresh,
and being unable to handle the
boat alone, the accused brought up
two members of the boat's crew to
help them.

Threw Guns Away.

One of the witnesses, a passen-
ger who became nervous below,
was also allowed to come on deck
by the accused. Whilst on deck,
this passenger noticed a launch
following the boat, and when she
got near enough he signalled to
her. The vessel turned out to be
a Police launch, and as she was
overtaking the boat, the three ac-
cused threw their revolvers over-
board.

The police launch eventually
forced the boat to move to and got
alongside. Police boarded the boat
and arrested the three accused who
were pointed out by the passenger
and the two members of the crew.
The case is proceeding.

STOLEN STRING.

POST OFFICE EMPLOYEE IN TROUBLE.

Two Chinese brothers, the elder
of whom was an employee of the
Post Office, were this morning
charged before Major C. Willson at
the Central Magistracy with the
theft of a quantity of string with
lead seals attached.

The accused were arrested when
one was observed passing the string
and lead to the other.

The Post Office employee, who
said that he had worked under the
Government for three years, said he
had always noticed that the string
and lead were discarded after they
had been removed from parcels, and
thinking that they were not want-
ed, he gave them to his brother.

Mr. T. M. Perpetuo, Assistant
Superintendent of Mails, denied
that the string and lead were dis-
carded. He said that they were all
collected in a basket and sold
to the contractor who supplied the
seals to the Post Office.

The accused were fined \$10 each,
or, in default, ten days' jail.

MR. HUGH CONWAY.

FUNERAL OF 'PIRATES' VICTIM.

MANY ATTEND.

The funeral of Mr. Hugh
Conway, Chief Officer of the s.s.
"San Nam Hol" who was killed
during the fight with pirates on the
West River delta on Tuesday morn-
ing, took place at the Protestant
Cemetery, Happy Valley, yesterday
afternoon.

It was well attended by many
officers of river boats in harbour,
representatives of the owners of the
ship, the comprador staff, and
members of the Chinese crew of the
"San Nam Hol."

The coffin which was draped with
a Union Jack was carried to the
grave by Officers of the Guilds of
which the deceased was a member.
The Rev. G. T. Waldegrave of the
Mission to Seamen, read the burial
service at the graveside.

Among those present were Capt.
W. H. Sparks (Master of the "San
Nam Hol"), Mr. M. F. Houghton
(Chief Engineer, "San Nam Hol"),
Lieut. R. A. Peyton, R.N. (repre-
senting the Senior Naval Officer
Hong Kong), Captain Campbell
("Sai On"), Captain J. Mackenzie
("Charles Hardouin"), Captain
Walker ("Kwangtung"), Mr. C. J.
Collom (Chief Officer, "Charles
Hardouin"), Mr. J. Macdonald
(Chief Officer, "Kwangtung"), Mr.
W. J. Stokes (representing the
China Coast Officers' Guild and En-
gineers' Guild of China), Inspector
R. Shannon, Captain F. Bayliss
(Supt. of the Sailors' Home, West
Point), and many others.

Floral Tributes.

Floral tributes were sent as
under:—

Mrs. May, Thelma and Norma,
China Coast Officers' Guild, Mr.
Gosling (Harbour Master, Kong-
moon) and Mrs. Gosling, Institu-
tion of Engineers' and Shipbuilders'
of Hong Kong, Captain and
Chief Engineer, "San Nam Hol,"
Sailors of the "San Nam Hol," Ste-
ward of the "San Nam Hol," En-
gine-room department of the "San
Nam Hol," Pilot and Quartermas-
ter of the "San Nam Hol," Mr. Soo
Shou-nam (the owner), Mr. Soo
Ching-po, Yeu Fai-ling (compra-
dore of the "San Nam Hol"), Com-
pradore and staff of the "San Nam
Hol," Captain and Officers of the
"Charles Hardouin," Captain and
Officers of the "Kong Ning," Supt.
and residents of the Sailors' Home
at West Point, Inspector and Mrs.
Shannon, Mr. W. D. Ward, Mr. W.
J. Hill, Mr. E. P. Farrell, and Mr.
J. Saunders.

The two Indian Guards, Sakun
Dar and Maitra Khan, were also
laid to rest in the Mohammedan
Cemetery, yesterday afternoon, the
funeral taking place at 4.30 p.m.,
half an hour before Mr. Hugh Con-
way was buried.

Amongst a large gathering of
ships' Guards and Police Officers
present was Inspector Khan Sahib
Nawab Khan.

FATHER'S PLEA.

SON WHO COMMITTED PERJURY.

FOUR COUNTS.

Evidence was yesterday after-
noon taken by Mr. Roger Edward
Lindsell at the Central Magistracy
in the case in which a Chinese
youth is charged on four counts
of fraud and perjury, in that he
swore a false will at the Regis-
trar's Office and falsely represent-
ed that his father was dead.

The Assistant Crown Solicitor,
Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith prosecuted.
The accused was not represented.

According to the prosecution, the
accused stole three deposit notes
from his father. Two of these,
worth \$1,000 each, the accused
cashed at a wine dealer's shop in
Bonham Strand. The other,
which was for \$1,500 of the Hong
Kong and Shanghai Bank, the
accused took to Mr. H. K. Woo,
solicitor, of Messrs. Woo and Nash,
and representing that his father
was dead, produced a false will
appointing the accused the sole
executor, which he asked Mr. Woo
to put through the Court in the
usual way.

Mr. Woo obtained probate on
the will, and in so doing com-
mitted himself to an outlay of
money which had not been re-
covered.

Father's Appeal.
The accused's father, after giv-
ing evidence that he did not give
authority to his son to cash the
deposit notes, with tears running
down his face, made an appeal for
leniency for his boy, whom he said
had been led astray by a bad com-
panion whom he named. His wife,
the witness said, would take her
life if she ever heard of the positi-
on in which her youngest son was
placed.

Mr. Lindsell said that it was for
the father to make his appeal be-
fore the Judge at the Supreme
Court.

The hearing was adjourned until
Saturday morning.

Cable communication with Macao
is interrupted.

P'RAPS-P'RAPS NOT!

Those "San Nam Hol" pirates
found themselves in hot and then
in cold water.

"You seem to have a good deal of
faith in doctors," said Bronson to
his invalid friend. "I have," was
the reply; "a doctor would be
foolish to let a good customer like
me die."

Producer (interrupting singer at
voice trial)—Does this end the first
verse, miss? Singer—Well, I've
got to where it says "Refrain."
Producers—Good! Please do as it
says!

The manager of the warehouse
arrived at his place of business just
five minutes after the whistle for
work had blown, and met a ware-
houseman, whom he had engaged
only the previous day, walking out
with a large parcel under his arm.
"Hallo!" he exclaimed. "Where
on earth are you going to with that
bundle?"

"Home," replied the worker.

"Home? Explain yourself!"

"Well," said the other, "that's
the job you engaged me for, isn't
it?"

"Certainly not. I engaged you to
help with the stocktaking."

"That's right," said the workman
cheerfully. "And isn't that exactly
what I'm doing, sir?"

A furious man rushed into a
suburban newspaper office. He was
a local celebrity, and had been re-
ported as present at a boxing
match.

"You referred to me as the well-
known light-weight champion," he
roared.

"Well," said the sub-editor.

"Allow me to inform you that
I'm not. That's my brother. I'm
a coal merchant."

Wife: "Well, dear, I shall have
to do the cooking now. Cook left
without warning this afternoon."

Husband: "Not exactly without
warning. She told me this morn-
ing I had better bring home some
dyspepsia tablets, but I didn't quite
understand what she meant."

Little Gertie and her mamma
were doing the lights of the town.
Soon they came to a show, where
a ticket announced, "Children half-
price."

"Oh, do let us go in, mummy,"
said the little one, "and buy a baby
now they're so cheap."

"I hope, Giles," said a clergyman
to one of his parishioners, "you
make a practice of saving. There
is nothing like putting something
away for a rainy day."

"Indeed, sir," answered Giles re-
spectfully, "I make it a rule never
to spend more than two-thirds of
my wages a week."

"Ah, that's the way—that's the
way!" said the clergyman. "And I
suppose the rest of it you put in
the savings bank?"

"Oh, dear, no, sir!" answered
Giles complacently. "The rest I
give to the missus to keep 'ouse!"

"Since I bought a car, I don't
have to walk to the bank to make
my deposits."

"Ah, you ride there?"

"No, I don't make any."

They always refer to it as
"public money," but we note with
interest that it is always found by
private enterprise!

We read of a novelist who makes
a practice of pausing before finish-
ing a novel. Another good plan,
"Punch" thinks, is to pause before
beginning one. "Punch" will have
many supporters.

Teacher: "Johnny, your conduct
is outrageous. I will have to con-
vict your father."

Johnny: "Better not, teacher—it
will cost you 10/6. He's a doctor."

"Your husband, madam, is suffer-
ing from voluntary inertia."

"Poor dear! And I accused him
all along of being lazy."

A London taxi-driver was held
up outside a house that was half-
way through being repainted.
"You're making a good job of
that," he nodded to the painter.
Then, after a pause, "Which 'arf
ave you done?"

Twenty-five schoolboys were sum-
moned at Market Roworth, Leices-
tershire, for damaging a wall.

The Russian Merchants' Club
at 14 Astor Road, Shanghai, has
been closed owing to internal
trouble, according to the Russian
newspapers.

TWICE DEPORTED.

CHINESE BANISHEES IN COURT.

JAIL AND BIRCH.

Two Chinese returned banishees were charged before Mr. Roger Edwa d Lindsay at the Central Magistracy this morning.

The first man was sent away for a period of ten years as recently as the latter part of last year and returned within a few months.

His record was 21 days for unlawful possession in 1924 and six weeks' jail in August last year for stealing, after which he was banished.

The Magistrate passed sentence of 10 months' hard labour and 20 strokes of the birch.

More Serious Record.

The second man returned after being banished for ten years in July 1927.

This fellow's record was more serious. In March 1919 he received 12 strokes and was detained for 48 hours for unlawful possession. Then in November 1923 he received 7 strokes for a similar offence. Two years later, in November 1925 the accused got six months and 12 strokes for larceny of a pair of bangles. After this he was banished for ten years. He returned soon afterwards and received ten months' jail, being re-banished on leaving jail. This was the second time he had disobeyed the deportation order.

Mr. Lindsay passed sentence of 12 months' jail and 20 strokes of the birch.

IN THE NEWS.

ITEMS FROM TO-DAY'S POLICE REPORTS.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of a Chinese named Lai Tak-ching alias Lai Ching-wing on a charge of embezzlement of \$3,700 the property of the Tai Hing Lee firm of No. 49, Jervois Street.

A 68-year-old Chinese woman living at No. 38, Hsiao-pu, Kowloon City, was yesterday removed to the Kwong Wah Hospital suffering from cuts in the throat and hands. The injuries were said to have been inflicted by a man in the course of an armed robbery at the woman's house. Particulars of the alleged robbery have not yet reached police headquarters.

Chang Kam-mui, a Chinese woman living at No. 267, Des Vaux Road West, was yesterday removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from a compound fracture of the right ankle. The woman was going upstairs behind a coolie carrying a large chest of tea, when the load slipped from the coolie's shoulder and fell on the woman's leg.

A Chinese youth named Lan Shek-kwan living at No. 11, Yee Woo Street, Wan-chai, was yesterday removed to the Government Civil Hospital as the result of being bitten by a dog owned by Mr. Souza of No. 147, Woon-kei-chong Road. The dog was captured by the Police and removed to Kennedy Town for observation.

MY QUEER JOB.

THE MOUTHPIECE OF WRONG-DOERS.

A COURT INTERPRETER.

To act as the mouthpiece of alleged wrongdoers who cannot speak the English language is infinitely more difficult than it would appear to those who do not do police-court interpreting work, writes a Police Court Interpreter in the "Daily Mail."

Whatever is said by a prisoner in the dock must be translated absolutely literally; the interpreter must never attempt to speak for him, nor may he conceal anything the prisoner declares to him. Should a prisoner declare to me that he believes the magistrate himself to be an imbecile, it is my duty to translate the remark faithfully and promptly. At the same time, however, I must not lack shrewdness nor be without some knowledge of psychology.

It very often happens that a prisoner—especially if he be an Asiatic—will employ snake-like agility in seeking to wriggle out of the necessity for giving a plain "Yes" or "No" in answer to a charge; and there are others—notably Frenchmen and Italians—who will try to evade a direct answer by losing a deluge of words into my ears.

But most of all I abhor the subtle prisoner. The other day a Flemish sailor who was charged with drunkenness smiled slyly at me as he said: "It is true I was in a happy mood, and you say that the policeman says I was drunk. I do not wish to cast any doubt on the officer's truthfulness, but—might he not perhaps have been in a happy mood himself when he arrested me?" This apparently simple matter of answering to the point when asked, "Were you drunk?" can be

WOMEN'S CAREERS.

VIEWS OF ARNOLD BENNETT.

EFFECT ON THEIR CHARM.

I come now to the effect of a professional career upon feminine charm. Most men, and many women, will agree with the dictum—A woman can only think of one thing at once. An illustration of the truth is provided by nearly every woman who adopts a professional career. She abandons herself to the career, which becomes her religion, her god, her tyrant, her unique infatuation. She is changed into a fanatic.

The quality is often called devotion. I do not say that it is not devotion; I do say that it is certainly due to a sexual disability to think of more than one thing at once. The result may be magnificent, but it is not life. It may be an ecstasy, but it is an ecstasy in a corridor.

It may be said that women who have renounced all for a career and thrust the mere thought of matrimony out of their souls do not need feminine charm. I agree, or rather I do not wholly disagree. But, in the first place, such women are in reality few; and, in the second place, their resolution (save in special circumstances) is highly reprehensible. No human being (save as aforesaid) is justified in cutting himself or herself off in thought from the other sex. To do so is to constitute oneself an enemy of the social order.

The majority of professional women, however, with all their intense devotion to an idea which has no connection with sexual relations, do keep half an eye on men. The attitude of men to these women is more easy to explain than to defend. It is an attitude of mistrust. It is an attitude of jealousy.

Professional women possess a moral and mental equipment of experience and knowledge which infallibly adds to the range of their charm, and which, so far as it goes, renders their attractiveness as permanent as the attractiveness of men.

For example, their conversation, other things being equal, must have an interesting quality which the non-professional woman cannot aspire to achieve. They actually have general ideas! With them, more conversational material presents itself. Conversation becomes more genuine, more honest, more invigorating, and less of a time-passing game subject to conventional rules which are irksome to both sides. Most husbands sitting by their purely domestic wives in the intimate solitude of the domestic evening can remember moments when they longed for this kind of conversation with a wild, fierce longing. The disadvantage of the purely domestic woman is insidious. It is a disadvantage which, as the earth continues to revolve will tend greatly to diminish.—Arnold Bennett in "T.P.'s Weekly."

The police are proving correct in their statements that most of the armed robberies committed in the International Settlement these days may be traced to ex-soldiers, and the frequency with which criminals admit their previous military training and activities when brought to trial is surprising. There was one of these in the dock at the Provisional Court last week and he not only admitted being an ex-soldier but said that he had already committed a robbery with the pistol he had found in a coffin. He also stated that he was on his way to commit another one when he was arrested with the pistol and ammunition in his possession. He was remanded for further investigation.

made an astonishingly complicated one by German prisoners. The German language, like the English affords great scope for qualifying the state of drunkenness.

Recently a German who resolutely declined to admit that he had been bestricken jugged, exasperatingly with words conveniently expressive of the condition of more animation, slight fuddlement, and partial exhilaration. It took me ten minutes to nail him down to plain betrunken.

Scandinavians, on the other hand, never wriggle. The Danish equivalent of "drunk" is fuld—an expressive word meaning literally "full up." For the Dane therefore there are no degrees of drunkenness—either he is fuld or he is not fuld. But generally he needs to have imbibed pretty freely to be willing to admit having been fuld. Not long ago a giant from a Danish ship asked: "How could I have been fuld when I had only eight pints of your English beer?"

On the whole I find men easier to deal with than women. Women—no matter of what nationality—seem always to be tempted to evade a plain straight answer. But if a woman will not tell the truth in any of the dozen languages I speak her face will invariably give me a hint of it.

"AL" SMITH.

A NOTABLE STATEMENT IN WASHINGTON.

"OUTSTANDING DEMOCRAT."

Washington, Dec. 28. The biggest political news of the day (wires Mr. F. W. Wile to the "Japan Advertiser") is the announcement by Roland S. Morris, former American Ambassador to Japan, that he favours the nomination of Governor Alfred E. Smith for the presidency.

In the Democratic National Convention of 1924, held in Madison Square Garden, New York City, Morris successfully led the dry Democrats from Pennsylvania in opposition to Smith.

Morris is now quoted as saying: "Smith is the outstanding Democrat of the time. He speaks the language of Democracy in terms which everyone can understand and he is just the right age for the presidency. He is without a doubt the logical man and I can't see how the convention can avoid according him the nomination."

Pledges Help to Smith.

"I shall personally do everything that is possible to assure Smith the united vote of the Pennsylvania delegation at the convention."

Democratic leaders attach great significance to this declaration. Morris is expected to elaborate his pro-Smith views at the Jackson Day dinner which will be held in Philadelphia on January 9. Three days later Democrats from all over the country will gather at a huge banquet in Washington which has been planned as a "harmony love-feast" for the purpose of burying the destructive differences which wrecked the party in 1924.

All of the leading candidates for the presidency have been invited to speak at this time.

"Al" is Far in Lead.

The end of the year finds Smith far ahead of the prominent aspirants such as Governor A. C. Ritchie of Maryland; E. T. Meredith, former Secretary of Agriculture; Senator James A. Reed of Missouri; Governor A. Vic Donahey of Ohio and Senator T. J. Walsh of Montana.

It is admitted, however, that the nomination may be captured by a "dark horse," not only in the Democratic party but in the Republican as well.

Owen D. Young of New York, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the General Electric Company, is being more and more talked of as a possible compromise winner of the Democratic nomination.

DISPUTE SETTLED.

WHO CAPTURED THE FIRST GERMAN?

Who captured the first German prisoner during the Great War? The point of history which has given rise to much controversy among former combatants in France has been decided at last.

There were two close rivals for the honour. They were M. Racenet, a former non-commissioned officer in the 11th Dragoons, and M. Bey, an ex-trooper in the same regiment.

They were scouting at Joncherey, in Lorraine, where the first man to be killed in the war, Corporal Peugeot, was shot down by a German Lieutenant Muller on August 2, 1914.

Racenet and Bey avenged Peugeot's death by firing simultaneously and killing the German officer. They then set out in pursuit of a small detachment.

Racenet captured a German infantryman named Platt and handed him over as a prisoner at 10.45 a.m. Bey brought back another German named Gryc and handed him over at 12.30 p.m.

There was a dispute as to which prisoner was captured first, but a committee of inquiry has decided that the honour belongs to Racenet because he "bagged" an infantryman, whereas Bey captured a cavalryman who, being mounted, must have caused his captor to spend more time in pursuit.

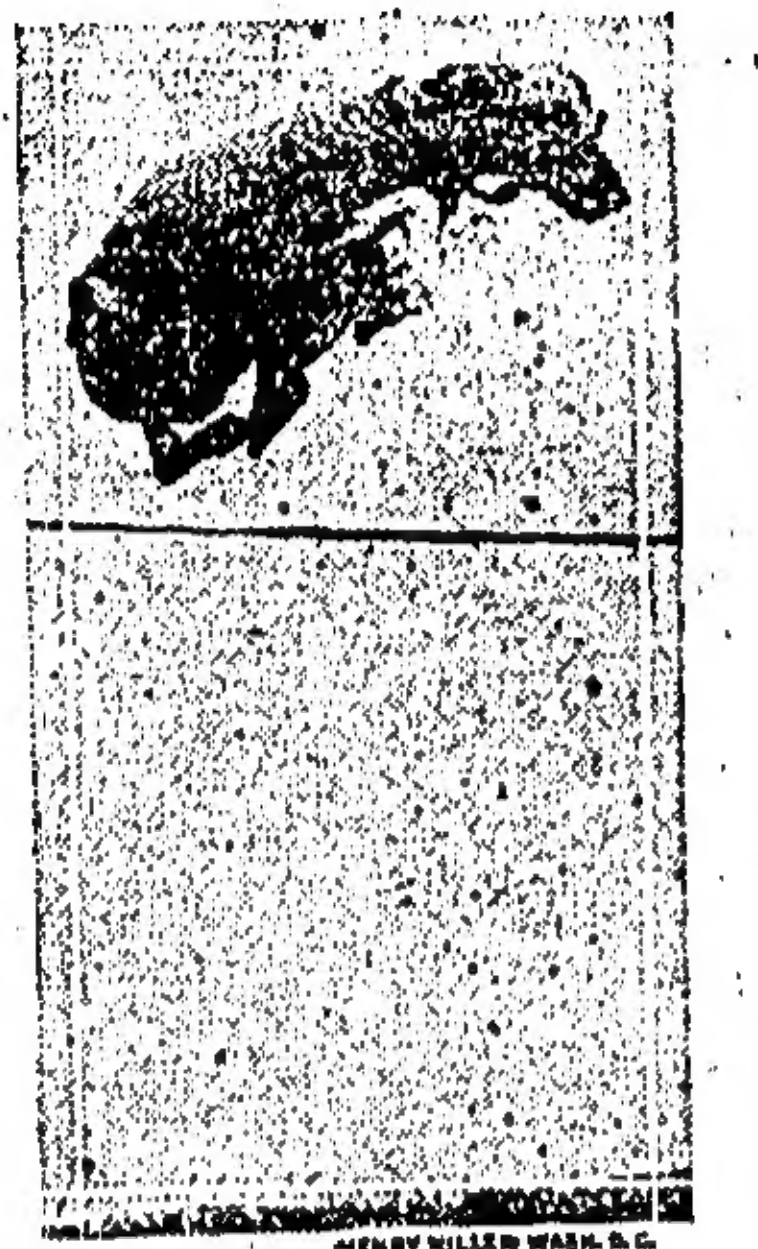
CINEMA NOTES.

"THE 13TH JUROR" AT THE QUEEN'S.

A DRAMATIC STORY.

Entirely different from "The Pleasure Buyers," the detective story which preceded it, the new picture at the Queen's Theatre to-day, "The 13th Juror," is a remarkable drama of circumstantial evidence. The central figure is a brilliant lawyer who has never lost a case. Called upon to defend his best friend for a murder he himself has committed, he hesitates because he covets his friend's wife.

His evil self whispers "Lose the Case." His conscience bids him "Win!" What he does and the verdict of the jury are part of a dramatic story that leads up to an exciting climax. The production is a screen version of Henry Irving



A racing whippet taking the bar during the recent dog racing meet in Potsdam, Germany. These dogs are noted for their speed.

Dodge's celebrated stage success, "Counsel for the Defence," which was the sensation of Broadway for three seasons, and it has been directed by Edward Laemmle, noted director of movie mystery plays. The leading players are Francis X. Bushman and Anna Q. Nilsson, and the supporting cast includes some of the best known names in the industry. "The 13th Juror" will be screened until Saturday.

"THE DESERT'S TOLL"

"The Desert's Toll," which will be the feature attraction at the World Theatre to-day to Saturday, is a novel picture as regards story, settings, and general treatment. Francis McDonald plays the part of hero, with Kathleen Key as the fair lady. The action of the story is laid in beautiful settings. The countless spires of Bryce Canyon in Utah, add an inviting air of mystery to the plot. It is a region hitherto untouched by motion picture producers and will awaken great interest. Cliff Smith, who directed "The Desert's Toll," was responsible for the direction of most of William S. Hart's great successes. He has more recently been Hoot Gibson's director. He knows the West as few motion picture directors know it, and he gives of this knowledge freely.

"THE GAY DECEIVER"

The screen version of "The Gay Deceiver," a famous stage success, comes to the Star Theatre to-day with Low Cody in the title role. The picture was directed by John M. Stahl, creator of some notable film successes. Cody plays the part of a Paris matinee idol enmeshed in a series of domestic entanglements caused by his engaging mischievousness. Others in the cast are Marceline Day, Carmel Myers, Dorothy Phillips, Roy D'Arcy, Malcolm McGregor and Edward Connelly. "The Gay Deceiver" will be screened at the Star Theatre until Saturday.



The motion picture theatre district in Tokyo, showing the new and modern theatres which have risen with much rapidity since the earthquake which virtually destroyed the city four years ago. Theatres line both sides of the streets with their huge advertising signs almost forming an arch over the thoroughfare.

Shadows Before.

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN THE "MAIL."

To-day—Queen's Theatre: "The 13th Juror."

To-day—World's Theatre: "The Desert's Toll."

To-day—Star Theatre: "The Gay Deceiver."

January 20-21—Star Theatre: The Globe Trotters in "Incidents."

January 21—Hong Kong Hotel: Chinese New Year's Eve Carnival.

January 22-24—Queen's Theatre: "Out All Night."

January 25—Musical at Helena May Institute, 5.30 p.m.

February 25—Craigengower Cricket Club's Annual Bachelors' Dance.

Sports.

To-day—St. Peter's Church Y.M.C. Whist drive, 8.45 p.m. in St. John's Cathedral Hall.

January 21—China New Year meeting (Fanning Hunt), Kwantli Race Course.

January 28—American lawn tennis tourney (mixed doubles) for members of the Ladies' Recreation Club at L.R.C.

Land Sale.

January 26—Sale by Public Auction of Crown Land at New Kowloon, P.W.D. Offices, 3 p.m.

Meetings.

To-day—H.K.V.D.C. annual meeting, Corps Headquarters.

January 25—General meeting of Hong Kong Philharmonic Society, Cathedral Hall, 5.30 p.m.

January 27—Annual meeting of St. Peter's Church Young Men's Club, 8.30 p.m.

February 9—Fortieth annual meeting of shareholders of the Hong Kong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd., at Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's offices, 12.30 p.m.

Miscellaneous.

January 22—Opening date of Photographic & Art Exhibition at Macao.

January 25—Hong Kong St. Andrew's Society hold annual Burns Dinner.

5,000-TON CARGO SHIP.

THE SINGLE-SCREW M.S. "ODENSHOLM."

The "Odensholm," which was completed in November for the Swedish-American-Alexander Line, is a vessel of 5,000 tons deadweight, being 334 ft. in length, with a beam of 46 ft. 9 ins. and a depth of 30 ft. 11 ins. An Eriksberg-B. and W. single-acting engine of 2,000 h.p. is installed, having six cylinders, with a bore of 630 mm. and piston stroke of 1,300 mm. It runs at 95 r.p.m. and is of standard design, having the usual B. and W. method of reversing by moving the camshaft fore and aft.

Ten electric winches are installed on deck to serve the five hatches. The windlass and steering gear are electrically driven and the whole of the auxiliary machinery is electrically operated, apart from the installation of a boiler, which is utilised for heating purposes. There are three generators, each coupled to a four-cycle single-acting Eriksberg-B. and W. Diesel motor. Three holds are arranged forward of the engine-room and two are aft. Fuel oil or, alternatively, ballast water is carried in the six double-bottom drain tank below the engine-room. The chief engineer and three assistants have cabins around the engine casing, where are also the quarters for the deck officers and a mess-room. Six motor men and eight seamen are berthed aft.

BEECHAM'S DEAL.

BIG PROPERTY PURCHASES.

London, Dec. 12. A big business deal has been entered by the Beecham Estates and Pills Limited which is changing its name to the Covent Garden Properties Company, Limited.

The Company has purchased Lord Derby's settled estates in the Liverpool district consisting of freehold ground, rents of 19,000 houses, 2,000 shops, 1,000 works, etc., valued at nearly 2½ millions, but the company is paying £1,717,000.

The Pill business has been sold to the Benos Drug Company.

Beechams are also reconstructing their capital.

A letter signed by 128,770 people and wrapped up in 13 bulky parcels refusing to support any Government resorting to arms was presented to Mr. Baldwin, the Prime Minister.

The funeral took place at Ealing, on Dec. 17, of Captain Andrew Shewan, of Castlebar Park, Ealing, stated to be the last survivor of the ten clipper captains. He made his first voyage in the tea clipper "Chan-Sze," in 1860, and at the age of 23 succeeded his father as captain of the "Norman Court," which made the trip from China in 1872 in ninety-five days. He was a frequent contributor to shipping journals, and wrote a book of reminiscences, entitled "The Great Days of the Sail."

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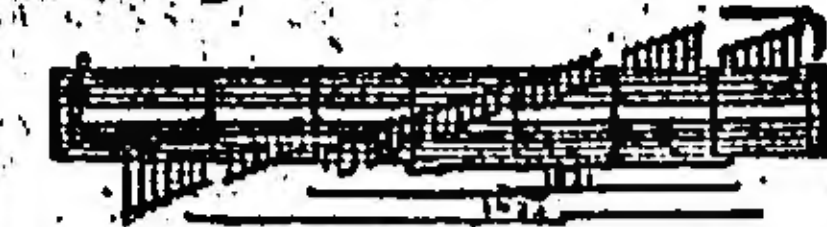
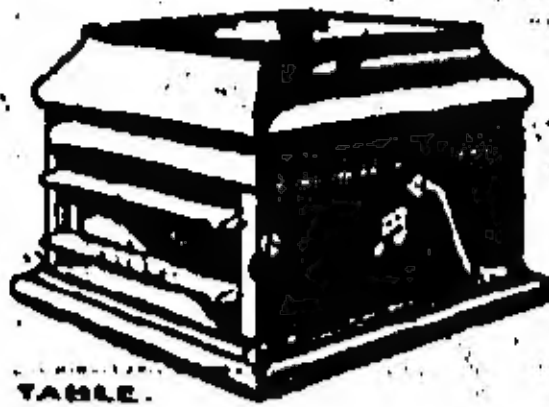


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| " " | 3. 125. " | 1 "Ever Ready" Safety Razor. |
| " " | 4. 150. " | 1 "Inventic" Lever Pocket Watch. |
| " " | 5. 175. " | 1 "Baby" Alarm Clock. |
| " " | 6. 200. " | 1 "Spot" Make Rolled Gold Pencil. |
| " " | 7. 250. " | 1 "Courtenay" Fountain Pen. |
| " " | 8. 650. " | 1 Pair Silver Vases. |

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LOCAL AND GENERAL SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The exchange banks will be
closed on Monday and Tuesday
next.Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Baddeley re-
turned to Singapore from home by
the "Hector."Mr. F. G. Barcock, of Meranti
Lapan Estate, Lahat, has returned
from a trip home.Mr. H. R. Cheeseman, Inspector
of Schools, Penang, returned from
Singapore by the "Kedah."Mr. H. E. Semerville, of Mans-
field and Co., has left for Hua Hin,
Bangkok, on a holiday by train.A stage version of the novel "Jew
Suss" will soon be seen in London
with Mr. Matheson Lang in
the title role.Mr. H. V. Towner, Colonial En-
gineer, Straits Settlements, has
been granted eight months leave
from Dec. 30 last.Mr. C. J. Stephen, A.R.I.B.A., of
Swan and Maclaren, Singapore,
has been transferred to the Kuala
Lumpur office of the firm.Mr. A. P. Ager, manager of the
"Straits Times," is going home on
leave in April, travelling via Aus-
tralia, New Zealand and Canada.Mrs. S. Douglas, wife of the
manager of Damansara Estate,
Batu Tiga, Selangor, returned
from home. She was met at
Colombo by her husband.Capt. J. C. MacLeod, late of the
Straits Steamship Co., has been ap-
pointed to a Government post in the
Harbour Master's Department at
Penang. He will take over his new
duties this month.The Hon. Thomas Isaac Mardy
Jones, M.P. (Labour) for Ponty-
pidd Division of Glamorgan since
1922, has arrived in Singapore from
India. He is a graduate of Ruskin
College, Oxford, and author of
several books.Lieut.-General von Sessel has
died at Coburg at the age of 79.
He was the commander of the Ger-
man contingent of the international
force, under Count von Waldersee
which was despatched to suppress
the Boxer Rising in China in 1900.The engagement is announced
between Miss Teresa Dunne,
youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs.
J. J. Dunne, of Hendon, England,
and late of Shanghai, China, and
Mr. Lewis T. Watty, Chartered
Bank of India, Australia and
China.The Hon. Mr. P. M. Robinson
has returned to Penang from Sin-
gapore.Mr. F. G. Barcock, of Meranti
Lapan Estate, Lahat, has returned
from a trip home.Mr. Blythe, Assistant Protec-
tor of Chinese, Selangor, is being
transferred to Singapore in
February.The wedding of Mrs. Hollinshead
and Mr. C. Gordon Osborne took
place at St. Andrew's Cathedral,
Singapore, on Saturday, January
21.Steps are being taken to organise
a Malayan Old Festsedean Society.
In this connection all Old Feste-
deans in Malaya are asked to take
an early opportunity of com-
municating with the Chairman of
last year's successful dinner, Cap-
tain W. B. Hawkes, Batu Gajah,
Perak.This is the Hon. Mrs. King, wife
of the President of the Republic of
Liberia, who has been visiting in
London and elsewhere in Great
Britain. Mrs. King is shown here
as the Chief Guide of Liberia. She
personally trains the girls of her
country.Sentence of six months' hard
labour and 15 strokes of the birch
was passed by Mr. W. Schofield at
the Kowloon Magistracy on a sneak
thief who was charged with
snatching a handbag from Miss
S. Lee of No. 221 Kowloon Tong.
The thief ran into a lane at the
back of Dr. Kwan's house in Mon-
tague Ede Road where he was stop-
ped by a Sanitary Department fore-
man and another Chinese.Lady Shou-son Chew distributed
the prizes at the Fairlea Vernac-
ular C.M.S. School yesterday. The
Bishop of Victoria, chairman of the
College Council, was present.
Recipients of certificates were:—
the Misses Choy Ue-ying, Choy Ue-
lan, Lo Yik-ying, Uen Chan-ping,
Lai Tann-kwai, and Chan Shuk-
yung. Miss Uen Chan-ping also re-
ceived as special prizes two books
for the best Chinese essay on Social
Services which were presented by
Mrs. W. T. Southern.At the Cheer 'O, Y.M.C.A.,
Queen's Building, the following
events will take place:—Tuesday,
January 24, a Sing Song, com-
mencing at 7.30 p.m.; Wednesday,
Jan. 25, whist drive, com-
mencing at 7.30 p.m.; Thursday,
Jan. 26, an Impromptu Dance, com-
mencing at 7.30 p.m.; Friday, Jan.
27, a Concert and Dance, com-
mencing at 7.30 p.m.; Saturday,
Jan. 28, an Impromptu Concert,
commencing at 7.30 p.m.; Sunday,
Jan. 29, a Musical Evening, com-
mencing at 7.30 p.m. All service
men are heartily invited.Singapore, says the "Straits
Times," will probably receive a visit
from Mr. William E. Johnson, the
American prohibition leader, better
known as "Fussyfoot" Johnson,
next year. According to informa-
tion received, Mr. Johnson, whose
full title is Director of the World
League against Alcoholism, is ar-
ranging to make a tour of India
early in 1929 under the auspices
of the Prohibition League of India,
and will come via the Pacific. He
has expressed a desire to stop at
Singapore and travel up through
the F.M.S. and Burma, entering
India at Calcutta.Hearing was resumed by Mr. W.
Schofield at the Kowloon Magis-
tracy yesterday in the case in
which a Chinese is charged with
uttering two \$10 notes, the figures
on which had been altered to make
the notes appear to be those of
\$100 denomination. Two other Chi-
nese are charged with aiding and
abetting the first man in the al-
leged fraud which he practised on
two Kowloon shopkeepers. In one in-
stance the accused succeeded in
obtaining change after purchasing
over \$9 of goods. They were ar-
rested when attempting to pass the
second note on the Lai-chikok Road.
A further remand was given until
Friday afternoon.Unserviceable cordite will be
burnt at the Stonecutters' Rifle
Range on Friday.Mrs. B. Notley, of Klang, has
entered the European Hospital for
a slight operation.A large octagonal brilliant set in
platinum as a ring realised \$4,400
at Messrs. Christie's.Mr. P. J. Mandelli, Secretary of
the Malacca Club, has gone to Sin-
gapore to undergo an operation.Mr. H. G. Scott, General Mana-
ger, Siamese Tin Syndicate, Renong,
returned last week from home
leave.A commission as Second Lieu-
tenant in the Straits Settlements
Volunteer Force has been granted
to Mr. G. F. Byles.The annual ceremony at the
Hong Kong Chinese General Cham-
ber of Commerce, when members
meet to celebrate the New Year,
will be held on Tuesday at 3 p.m.,
at the Chamber.When a man was fined at Wool-
wich for being drunk in charge of
a motor-car, it was stated that
after he had run into a tramway
standard he said to a policeman,
"Ask him where his light is."The Rev. W. T. Featherstone
and Mrs. C. Leonard were yester-
day fined \$4 each by Major C.
Willson at the Central Magistracy
for allowing their dogs to be
abroad without leads or muzzles.The marriage of Mr. B. C. Doral,
of the Government Telegraph
Office, and Miss M. Lesslar was
solemnised at the Church of the
Assumption, Penang, Rev. Father
E. Bevals officiating. A reception
was afterwards held at the
Eurasian Volunteers' Club.Mrs. Fabella and de Leon, two
of the four delegates of the Philip-
pine Government, returned to Sin-
gapore by the "Edavana" from the
recent Congress at Calcutta of the
Far East Association of Tropical
Diseases. They will go on to
Manila by the "Saarbrücken."Mr. Robert Kellar, branch man-
ager of Wearne Brothers, Ltd., Ipoh,
is retiring from Malaya and is
leaving for Australia this month.
Mr. "Bob" Kellar is an old resi-
dent of Ipoh and has been branch
manager of Wearne Brothers ever
since they opened their branch
there.Miss Gertrude Trevelyan, who is
the first woman to win the Newdi-
gate prize for English verse, which
has been won by men since the prize
was offered by Sir Roger Newdigate
in 1806. Miss Trevelyan, of Lady
Margaret Hall, Oxford, wrote 250
lines of blank verse on the prescribed
subject, "Julia, Daughter of Clau-
dius," as a joke.A verdict of "accidental death"
was yesterday returned by a
Coroner's jury who sat with Mr.
W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magis-
tracy to hold an inquest on a Chi-
nese who was killed as the result
of a fall whilst alighting from a
moving motor bus at the junction
of the Prince Edward and Kowloon
City Roads on December 26.The steam yacht, "Cutty Sark,"
which was originally intended for
a destroyer, but was adapted to
pleasure purposes at the end of the
war, is about to proceed to the
Mediterranean. She was converted
to a yacht for Major Keswick, who
made a tour in her round the world.
She is now owned by the Duke of
Westminster, who is leaving in her.It is officially announced that the
King has approved the appoint-
ment of Mr. Joseph Addison,
C.M.G., Counsellor of his Majesty's
Embassy at Berlin, to be his
Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary at Riga,
Ravens and Kovno. Mr. Addison in
1908 was appointed acting Second
Secretary at Peking, and served
there for three years.To-morrow night at 9.15 in the
Star Theatre, Mr. Dick Norton's
company of eleven artists, the
Globe Trotters, will give their en-
tertaining revue "Incidents," which
represents an entirely new pro-
gramme. "Incidents" will be re-
peated on Saturday night, when
the company will bring their Hong
Kong season to a close. Booking
in at Moutrie's and the Star
Theatre at the popular admission
prices of 25, 50 and 75.

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IN ONE

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

CHINA NEWS, LOCAL NEWS
AND ALL THE NEWS

FULL STORY OF PIRACY

SEND IT HOME!

The "Overland Mail" this week contains the full story of
the piratical attack in the Canton Delta on the steamer "San
Nam Hoi." An eye-witness (the Chief Engineer) gives a
vivid description of the battle that was waged on deck be-
tween the gallant skipper and himself on one side and thirty
or more pirates, all armed, on the other, and he tells how,
after a stubborn fight, the invaders were driven off, some
being killed and others captured. A few escaped by jumping
overboard. The Chief Officer of the ship, Mr. Conway, and
two Indian guards were shot dead. A special report appears
in the "Overland" describing in the words of the quartermaster
how the Chief Officer met his death.In regard to matters Chinese, comparative peace reigns
at Canton. The administrators of the Kwangsi faction, headed
by Gen. Li Chai-sum, appear to be settling down to construc-
tive rule and efforts are being made to oust the always-
troublesome labour element.

READY TO-MORROW.

Mail via Suva closes at 10.30 a.m. on Saturday.

Mail via Siberia closes at 5 p.m. on Saturday.

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\$15 including postage abroad.]

"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

SPORTS

THE RACES.

BOOK OPEN ON THE LOCAL DERBY.

SOME LONG PRICES.

Mr. Frank Haytor has issued the following prices on the Hong Kong Derby, to be run at Happy Valley on February 14 next:—

- 8/1—Peck.
25/1—Hickie.
18/1—Hickie.
18/1—Moyanagher.
33/1—U Un II.
20/1—Blackstone Hall.
20/1—Gull Hall.
25/1—Manor Hall.
25/1—Duke of Verona.
9/1—Young Pretender.
7/2—Heir Apparent.
18/1—Sitting Bull.
100/6—Bakers Bay.
100/8—Coos Bay.
22/1—Deepwater Bay.
22/1—Monterey Bay.
20/1—Comrade.
20/1—Captain.
10/1—New Year's Eve.
7/1—Boxing Eve.
20/1—Mish Mish.
8/1—November.
20/1—Handsome Stag.
10/1—Winsome Stag.

DOG RACING.

WHY NOT SALUKIS AND BORZOIS?

SUCCESSFUL TRIALS.

Greyhound racing has appealed so much to women that it is not surprising to find owners of other running dogs anxious to show what they can do on the track.

Borzois, most of the breeders of which are women, have already been tried successfully. Beyond a doubt, they have a fine turn of speed, as might be expected from their formation. Their great stride carries them easily over a lot of ground as they gallop.

In Germany they have beaten greyhounds already. The supposition is that they can do this on the straight, but what we want to know is how they will manage to take the turns of the usual tracks.

Both speed and endurance are required to enable borzois to pull down wolves that have a fair start. Until the revolution in Russia and must therefore, be classed with hunting dogs.

Deerhounds to be tried.

The deerhound is different, however, having been mainly bred for many years simply for show purposes. None the less, events have proved that the old instinct survive.

Major and Mrs. Stanley Hobart took some of theirs with them to India, where they have done well in the chase of wild animals.

They are now on their way home, and when they have settled down Mrs. Hobart hopes to try hers on the racing track. Like the borzois, they are built for pace, and there seems to be no reason why they should not perform creditably once given the opportunity.

What of Salukis? Several coursing meetings for salukis have already been held, at which they have done very well, and now Miss Gertrude Desborough, formerly secretary of the Ladies' Kennel Association, is forming a Saluki Racing Club.

Probably these dogs are not so fast over short distances as greyhounds, but their wonderful powers of endurance would give them an advantage over longer courses.

Possibly races could be arranged of greater length for deerhounds, salukis, and borzois. They would give the spectators more for their money, and would conform to the practice of the Turf with modifications, of course.

SHIELD HOCKEY.

NAVY WIN THEIR THIRD MATCH.

The Navy registered their third win in the Sim Hockey Shield Competition yesterday by beating the H.K.H. Club, by six clear goals. The winners held the upper hand throughout, being superior in every department.

The positions of the teams up to date are as follows:—

| | F. W. D. L. Pts. |
|-----------|------------------|
| Navy | 3 1 6 |
| Army | 2 1 1 |
| Air Force | 1 1 1 |
| Club | 2 1 2 |

THE ARMY TEAM.

The following have been selected to represent the Army against the Royal Navy in the Sim Hockey match on the Naval ground at King's Park, Kowloon, on Monday next at 4.30 p.m.:—Capt. Renny (K.O.S.B.); Sgt. Hooper (Queen's); Sgt. Dadds (Queen's); Lt. Kealy (Queen's); Capt. Webb (5/2nd Punjab Regt.); Major Greig (R.E.); Lt. Dickinson (Queen's); Capt. Howard (R.A.); Lieut. Burton (Queen's); Capt. Dobble (K.O.S.B.); Sgt. Hamscomb (Queen's); Reserves: Rev. J. P. Murray, Capt. Jacobs-Larkom (R.E.), Lt. Shillington (K.O.S.B.).

RING MEMORIES.

TOLD BY A FAMOUS REFEREE.

AUTOCRATIC TOMMY.

Mr. Eugene Corri, the famous boxing referee, has been telling of his ring memories in the "Topical Times." Here are some of them:—

I refereed Beckett's first fight with Goddard, and the big farmer never made a better show. He knocked Beckett out with a right-hand punch to the body. But I must not omit to say that Gordon Sims put up a wonderfully game fight against Beckett, and he was as popular in the ring as on the football field—one of Britain's good all-round sportsmen. Any time Sims has fought in London since that day dockers have come in hundreds to encourage him.

Beckett had his revenge on Goddard at the Albert Hall, and a very sweet revenge it was to him. He knocked the big blonde farmer out in the second round.

Pat O'Keefe, that Irish fighting machine, fought Beckett at the Marylebone School of Arms on March 4, 1915. The Irishman was conceding Beckett about a stone. Beckett gave O'Keefe an appalling hiding for seven rounds, but in the eighth O'Keefe knocked him out with a terrific punch in the stomach—the "mark" in boxing terms.

Beckett appeared for a foul, which I disallowed without a single dissenting voice in the audience.

There is no love lost between Joe Beckett and Tommy Burns. The Canadian, though ten or fifteen years older than Beckett, would fight him at sight any time.

When they fought with big gloves at the Albert Hall on July 16, 1920, Beckett knocked Burns out in seven rounds. Joe boxed well that night. They were quite good friends then, and shook hands.

Beckett's "Grave."

Associated with the grim and unromantic character of Beckett is one of the best stories I have to tell. A company of American tourists were being conducted over Canterbury Cathedral, and were shown all the historic memorials.

"This," said the guide, "is Beckett's grave," meaning, of course, Thomas a Becket.

A young member of the party, with conscious or unconscious humour, replied: "Then he did meet Jack Dempsey after all!"

A pleasant trait in Beckett's character is his devotion to his mother, who brought him up as a boxer when the family travelled the country with a boxing booth.

Beckett's brother George, though never so prominent as Joe, was yet a very game fighter. I refereed his terrific fight with Seaman Kelly at the National Sporting Club, when George won on points.

George trained Joe and seconded him in all his fights.

Good Showing Against McGoorty.

Beckett delighted everybody by boxing like a real champion when he knocked out that great American heavy-weight Eddie McGoorty, who afterwards became one of Jack Dempsey's sparring partners.

Their fight took place at Olympia in 1919—during Beckett's busy boxing years—and I doubt whether Georges Carpentier could have stopped the punch with which Beckett drove McGoorty clean through the ropes.

I also doubt, however, whether the Frenchman would have allowed him to "get home" with such a punch.

Beckett's looks are as dour as his voice is gruff; but he has many manly and friendly qualities. On one occasion he produced from his pocket a picture of his two children, and asked me in the tones of a proud father: "What do you think of them, guv'nor?"

A Good Turn.

At Ascot on one occasion Beckett observed me looking round in evident concern about something. "Can I help you, guv'nor?" he asked. I replied, "Yes, Beckett, if you could mislead my party, and I'd be awfully obliged to you if you would get me a cab."

He disappeared in a moment in the traffic, and presently produced the lift I badly needed. I thought it was very good of him, especially as he was then training for an important fight, and an accident might easily have happened as he chased about like a boy among the rushing crowd to oblige me. I have never forgotten it.

A story I tell of Beckett suggests that his geographical education has been neglected by himself. Boxing at a military charity show, a smart young subaltern remarked to him, "It's awfully good of you to come down here and box for us. We are truly grateful."

And then at a loss what to say next, the young officer suddenly asked, "By the way, Beckett, have you ever been to Switzerland?"

The big boxer thought for a moment, and then replied, "Well, guv'nor, there ain't no Swedish heavy-weights."

He had not then heard of Harry Persson.

Great Little Heavy-weight.

A wonderful boxer was Tommy Burns, as game as a bull-terrier, but handicapped by shortness of stature. He stood only 5 ft. 7 in., and in view of that fact his record is astonishingly good.

The only other great little heavy-weight—though he paid little heed to height or weight—was Sam Langford, the "Boston Tar Baby," who was half an inch shorter than Burns.

For years efforts were made to bring these two stocky men together, but nothing came of it, and there is no hope of a match now.

Talking of Beckett to me at Newcastle, where he promoted and I refereed the Pitman's championship, held in spacious Hippodrome, Gateshead, Burns said: "I have done fighting—bar Beckett!"

It was at the Standard Theatre, Gateshead, twenty years ago, that I refereed the fight for the Championship of England between George Crisp, the heavy-weight Pitman's champion, and Ben Taylor, the "Woolwich Infant," so called ironically for Taylor was a giant.

Born at Hanover, Canada, in 1881, Noah Brusso, as Tommy Burns was baptised, started fighting at the age of nineteen, and immediately scored a succession of knockouts. He flared into public recognition by beating on points Marvin Hart, the man who defeated Jack Johnson in a twenty-round contest at San Francisco in 1905.

While Gunner Moir held his brief heavy-weight championship, Tommy Burns fought him at the National Sporting Club and won before the twenty rounds had gone half-way.

This was one of the most important fights held at the club since Peter Jackson brought the great Frank Slavin literally to his knees, where he was counted out exclaiming, "I'll never give in to a black man." I saw that historic battle.

Autocratic Tommy.

Tommy Burns, like Napoleon, whom he was not unreasonably claimed to resemble in face and stature, was an autocrat in his way. The first taste of his imperious manner was when he put a whole crowd of us referees through our facings.

It was a regular parade of referees, called together for the emperor's approval. Mr. Bettinson called out, "B. J. Angle."

"Won't have him," said Burns.

"John Douglas." "Won't have him." "Tom Scott." "Won't have him." "Eugene Corri." "I hear he's a good fellow, but won't have him."

Thus ignored, and feeling none too flattered by the boxer's valuation of me, I left the club. Burns then nominated his own referee, but for some reason the nomination did not go through.

As I was leaving the premises a page boy came up and said they wanted me back in the committee-room.

I said I couldn't go, as I had an important engagement to fulfil. It was only next morning that I learned from the newspapers that Burns, on second thoughts, had approved of me. Moir acquiesced in Burns's selection. I had refereed Moir before.

Burns K.O.'s Moir.

Other evidence of Burns's dictatorial ways was that he selected the gloves and had them sealed up in a box, to be opened in the ring on the night of the fight; and insisted that the referee should hold the side stakes, which amounted to £1,000 being £500 a-side.

A little matter of etiquette on Tommy's part proved rather irritating. He came into the ring with a cap on and wore ordinary trousers over his shorts. Seating himself in his corner, he quietly took off his boots and meekly enquired of someone near, "How are they betting on this fight?"

That was the casual, rather than the autocratic, Tommy Burns.

In the opposite corner, looking very determined, sat Gunner Moir, all ready for the fray. Burns kept him waiting at least five minutes, while the members marvelled at the coolness of the little man.

No two men were ever in better condition, and everybody liked the look of the Gunner, with his tattooed chest and arms, a very fine specimen of physical strength. Burns, by contrast, seemed to be better trained for speed. He soon showed how very hard he could hit and how well he could box.

This was the first occasion on which I had refereed inside the ring at the National Sporting Club. Burns told me afterwards that he attributed his speed in the ring to his being a champion lacrosse player.

I was wearing a dinner jacket, and about the third or fourth round it became so hot that I took my jacket off and threw it over the ropes to whomsoever might catch it.

The fight had finished and my jacket had been returned to me when I remembered that there was \$1,000 in my inside pocket. The money, of course, was still there. It had not fallen out as I flung the coat overboard.

Burns had insisted on my holding the stake money. That was how, in the heat of the battle, I forgot my trust.

It was in the tenth round that Burns knocked Gunner Moir out after the British champion had put up a game fight. That night some of the friends of Burns gave a supper in his honour.

A Real Hate Fight.

I sat next to Burns, and he said to me: "They want me to fight that nigger, Jack Johnson. I shall want \$8,000, win, lose, or draw, and I don't suppose any promoter will give that amount. But if they do, I will give him the fight of his life, although I don't think I can beat him."

At the Sydney Stadium, a year afterwards, his fight with Johnson was stopped by the police in the fourteenth round, to give Burns from further punishment, though Burns has since told me that he could have stayed the twenty rounds.

Johnson taunted him all the way through the fight, repeating with sneering contempt, "You say I have a yellow streak. I'll show you whether I have a yellow streak. Take that!"

There was hate in that contest. The black man could never forget the taunt about the yellow streak.

Mr. Hugh McIntosh, now Sir Hugh, promoted this fight, and made a huge commercial success of it, clearing about \$35,000. I believe. He was the first man to think of cinema rights for fights.

Like Jeffries and Fitzsimmons and some others, Tommy Burns tried to "come back" in July, 1920, when he suffered defeat by Beckett in seven rounds at the Albert Hall. For a time he toured the country as far as the Highlands of Scotland to find a good big man, but nothing came of his quest.

If he is adding to his wealth, in his hotel at Gateshead, as he is adding to his weight, Tommy will be doing remarkably well.

Burns would have succeeded in any line of life. He is endowed with wonderful business ability. His self-confidence might be envied by any City merchant or stockbroker.

The first time he walked with me down Throgmorton Street he was struck with the array of shining top-hats, for stockbrokers in the old days rivalled each other in the shininess of their headgear. Burns promptly bought several "toppers," and looked as smart as the smartest.

One of his great ambitions today is to find and train a British challenger for the Heavy-weight Championship of the World. When last I saw him at Newcastle he had the young Sheffield giant, Don Shortland, in his gymnasium, and there was no mistaking that the big boy boxer would have every chance in the hands of the "Little Napoleon" of the ring.

I saw the two box, and I marvelled at the extraordinary speed of Burns at the age of forty-six. He went off like a feather-weight. But the seventeen-year-old boxer with the faultless frame, weighing fourteen stone and standing well over six feet, had too much stamina for his master.

Freddie Welsh.

If ever a man was a hunter, Freddie Welsh was when he stalked and tracked Willie Ritchie till he brought him into the ring with him at Olympia and won from him the Light-Weight Championship of the World.

Welsh chased his quarry all over America, and in the end it was only possible to get Ritchie into combat by giving him the major portion of the purse.

This great contest was organised by Mr. Charles B. Cochran, who selected me as referee. Never was there so much betting on a light-weight boxing match in my experience.

The extraordinary features of the fight were the cleverness of Welsh and the gameness of Ritchie. More than once the American burst out laughing as the wily Welshman side-stepped him and made him miss altogether, almost diving head foremost through the ropes into the audience.

During the fight I cautioned Ritchie two or three times, and some of the Americans present, in their natural excitement, dissented a little. One with the voice of a loud-speaker called out, "What about the other fellow?"

I have one very pleasant and yet very unpleasant memory of this fight. Mr. Cochran presented me with a beautiful pair of sleeve-links, in the form of diamond-studded boxing gloves, with my name and "Welsh-Ritchie" inscribed on them.

Shortly afterwards I refereed a boxing match in the country, and left the links in my shirt while I my morning tub. On returning the mementoes were missing.

I wonder where they are now. Olympia was packed to see the championship fight. The principals were well represented, and a great volume of trained voices sang "Land of my Fathers" and "Men of Harlech" in rousing fashion.

The boxers were both in perfect condition. In the twentieth round they fought, if possible, faster than in the early rounds. Ritchie made a terrific effort to put Welsh out, as if he knew that he was behind on points, and that his last and only chance lay in the knock-out.

But the clever Welshman stopped all his determined attempts to land on the point. I can see Ritchie now, clenching his teeth as he strove to accomplish his object. When all was over, the game young American accepted my decision without a murmur.

Corbett's Opinion.

In the audience was the great boxer, J. J. Corbett—"Pompadour Jim"—who was touring the halls with his monologue at the time.

He said to me after the fight: "I had some reputation for a little stepping in my day, but that little fellow, Freddie Welsh, could have lost me, or," added Corbett, laughing, "I should have completely lost him. He came nearer than any man I ever knew to performing the miracle of being in two places at once."

FOOTBALL.

REPLAYS IN ENGLISH CUP TIES.

EXETER GET THROUGH.

London, Yesterday.

English Cup replays to-day rescheduled: Exeter 3; Rotherham 1. Bury 4; Charlton 3.—Reuter.

TWO SERVICES' MATCHES.

H.M.S. "Titania" soccer team beat the Scots Guards by three goals to one in the U.S. Shield Competition yesterday.

The K.O.S.B.'s beat H.M.S. "Herald" by two goals to nil.

Kowloon Teams.

The following will represent the Kowloon 1st XI in a friendly game with H.M.S. "Titania" on Saturday, on Kowloon ground, kick off at 4.00 p.m.: Angus; Wheeler, Dodshon; Hedley; McKelvie, Miles; Pile, May, Northey, Tiernan, Eastman.

Reserves: Vickers and Clark. The following will represent the Kowloon 2nd XI in a League game with Chinese Athletic on Saturday, on Hong Kong Club ground, kick off at 2.30 p.m.: Wood; Guest, Pasco; Roberts; Bliss, Blacklock; Reed, Coates; Spary, Muir, Dunnett. Reserves: Nicholls and Hast.

LOCAL CRICKET.

UNIVERSITY PLAYING THE NAVY.

The following will represent the University 2nd XI against the Royal Navy and R.E. & S. 2nd XI on Saturday, and Monday, January 21 and 22, at 2 p.m. respectively on the University ground:—

F. Higginbotham (captain), W. M. Gitting, M. B. Osman, B. N. Sudan, K. T. Loke, A. B. Suliman, A. Chan Fook, S. R. Korman, S. F. Chen, A. Lee, and H. T. Barma.



Ex-Tearina Dagmar, wife of the late Tsar Alexander II, of Russia, who celebrated her 80th birthday at her home near Copenhagen, where for some years she has resided.

TRUE WOMANHOOD.

LIVELY SENSE OF CAUSE AND EFFECT.

In the old days people imagined that the two sexes were like two different layers in a ribbon jelly, and that there was a constant danger that they would run and melt into each other, and that at any moment women might become unwomanly and men unmanly. Now if that happened it would indeed be a calamity. Obviously the world must come to an end if women lost their liking for producing and rearing children, or if men lost their liking for cultivating the resources of the earth and supporting those children. But people were wildly wrong in what they thought likely to bring about this calamity so far as women were concerned. They used to maintain that a good hard education would do it, although a woman who is going to adopt the characteristically womanly career of a wife and mother needs just the same mental foundation that a man needs for any characteristically male career—namely, a lively sense of cause and effect, and a system of education which strengthens this strength.

Her womanhood, however, little it may refer on the surface to babies, and any system which weakens it weakens her womanhood, however much it may encourage her to concentrate on her sex.

A woman who has been brought up to spend her time and her energies on obviously unnecessary activities, such as embroidery or painting on china, will probably have such a loose sense of the construction of reality on the universe that she will think it not of much real importance whether she feeds her child regularly or gives it enough sunlight and fresh air. But a woman who is reading for "Greats" or working on the chemistry of high explosives, though she seems to have strayed far into the masculine field, will probably acquire just that sense that in this life one can't dodge consequences which will make her pedantically careful on these points. The china-painter is therefore less effectively womanly than the chemist, even if she spends her whole life in reveries concerning marriage.—Rebecca West, in the "Woman's Journal."

SCIENCE SIFTINGS.

BASIS OF ARTIFICIAL SILK.

FROCKS FROM TREES.

When we look on a forest tree it is not easy to visualise it in terms of frocks and frills. Yet, not content with ordinary silk, cotton, wool, linen, and a number of other fabric materials, we already employ wood for the manufacture of the latest of textiles—artificial silk, or Rayon, as it is called by the trade. The basis of all artificial silk is cellulose, and cellulose is the principal constituent of wood.

For a good many years Canada has supplied much of the sulphite pulp for the manufacture of artificial silk in other countries. Chemical research has been carried on for some time by the operators of some of the important mills in the utilisation of hemlock for the production of cellulose. Conclusions have now been reached which are favourable to the development of this side of the industry.

Making Flying Safer.

Britain has led the world in research and experiment to secure safety in the air, and we are definitely about to enter an era when flying will be shorn of many of its risks. Mr. F. Handley Page told a Press representative recently. He was speaking of his firm's invention, which is intended to eliminate "stalling" in aircraft. The invention, which is the result of seven years of patient experiment, takes the form of a small curved subsidiary wing, which is fitted to the front of the main planes of an aeroplane. Working automatically, this wing secures greater stability by giving the aircraft a better "grip" of the air when going at a low speed. It is perfection of the "slotted wing device" invented by Mr. Handley Page in 1921. The invention has been patented in all countries, and the American licence for it for naval and military machines has been bought by the United States Government. "The problem we had to tackle," said Mr. Handley Page, "was that which confronts a pilot when his craft loses flying speed. Then the machine stalls and drops. That is one of the greatest dangers in flying. Again, a machine when leaving the ground often gets engine trouble, and maybe the pilot is confronted by trees, houses, or a hedge. He attempts to turn his machine, but it sideslips and falls. The new device enables you to retain control even when you are stalled, and so enables you to get back on to a level 'keel' so to speak. You are able to land more slowly and with a greater margin of safety."

New Beet Sugar Process.

An important discovery in the methods of extracting sugar from beet was described to a Press representative recently by an official of the Oxford University Institute of Agricultural Engineering, which, under the guidance of Dr. B. J. Owen, has been conducting some of the most notable investigations at the sugar beet factory at Eynsham, near Oxford. "One of the greatest disadvantages which has attended the discovery of the extraction of sugar from beet," said an official, "has been the pollution of rivers by effluents from beet sugar factories. The organic sediment in the effluents causes putrefaction, which absorbs the oxygen in the water, and has an injurious effect on fish, besides rendering streams unfit as sources of drinking water. The normal sugar factory in Great Britain, operating the diffusion process for three months in the year at the rate of 1,000 tons of beets per day, discharges approximately 342 gallons of effluent daily from all its processes. As the result of a series of experiments which the Oxford University Institute of Agricultural Engineering has carried out, a method has been discovered whereby this putrefaction can be avoided. The beet is dried at once, and the result is that the sugar can be extracted at any time during the year, instead of the work having to be crowded into the first three months of the year, as has been the case up to the present. The amount of water used is reduced considerably, and there is hardly any effluent at all. This discovery has had a tremendous effect on the problem of employment in beet factories. Instead of the men being turned off for nine months in the year there will now be regular employment all the year round."

EAR DROPS.

ALLEGATION AGAINST CIVIL SURGEON.

Allgarh, Dec. 7.

The Additional District Judge is recording evidence in an interesting case in which Dr. Shiam Behari Lal, Civil Surgeon, has been sued for damages of Rs.15,000 by Banarasis Kankar, a sub-Judge, who alleges he took a prescription from the defendant which when he poured into his ear caused serious harm as the medicine was prescribed negligently, carbolic acid being added to paraffin.

The defence pleaded that the medicine was given properly. Lt. Col. Hopper examined, said he had examined the plaintiff and found his ear burnt, probably by carbolic acid. He added that he would never prescribe carbolic acid with paraffin as ear drop.

MONEY & SHARES.

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On Calcutta—

On demand 134 1/2
On Singapore—

On demand 86%
On Manila—

On demand 99 1/2
On Shanghai—

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THE WORLD OF BOOKS

A MASTERPIECE.

THE "CHINA YEAR BOOK" FOR 1928.

VALUE IN TIME TO COME.

Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead, does not need to apologise—as he has done in the preface—for typographical errors in the "China Year Book" for 1928. Fellow journalists appreciate the enormous difficulties attached to printing and publishing in China a volume in English of about 1,500 pages; but the layman, if he is at all interested, will treasure the 1928 issue as one which combines all the features of previous years and, at the same time, becomes a masterpiece.

In his capacity as Editor, Mr. Woodhead refers to compiling a Reference Book. We venture to suggest that as a work of reference, the 1928 Year Book will be eagerly sought for in years to come.

Large Stock Of Information. The mass of information which has been collected covers the most momentous period in the history of Modern China, a period which has been rightly described as that in which world-wide interest has been aroused by developments in China.

Many chapters will be eagerly read over and over again, either for the knowledge provided or for the enthusiasm aroused through becoming acquainted with stirring times.

Even those whose work brings them into daily contact with things Chinese will admit that there is a large stock of information which is not readily accessible.

Both Sides of the Story.

Exception may be taken to some of the views expressed in the 1928 China Year Book. But documents speak for themselves in controversial issues and in a good many chapters footnotes have been inserted where necessary, giving later facts, or pointing to the other side of the story.

No attempt will be made here to single out the most outstanding of the twenty-eight chapters under which subjects are treated in expert manner, but the temptation to point to the history of the Kuomintang is irresistible.

Because of the times and rapid changes, much of the material has been newly compiled, or re-written and brought up to date.

History Of 1926-1927.

We visualise the importance of the 1928 issue to tranquil times of the future. Whether it be an epoch-making document or something else which has a wide bearing on matters in China, it is very likely to be found in the Year Book.

Statistics which are not dry because they have been well presented; events and decisions which occupied the world's attention; and all the major occurrences in China during the trying times of 1926-1927 are all recorded and carefully indexed.

"More Than" a Year Book.

Some of the matter in the book has been published either by the sources from which it originated, or has been "used" in the Press. But because it has been collected and put together, it is all the more valuable although it is not essentially "new."

In short, the 1928 issue of the "China Year Book" is a work of history and geography, in parts an Encyclopedia Sinica, a treatise on things (and institutions) Chinese, a reference book which will be highly prized, a volume worth reading in leisure for profit, and—what it professes to be—a year book of China.

["The China Year Book 1928," edited by H. G. W. Woodhead, C.B.E., etc., printed and published by the Tientsin Press, Ltd., Tientsin.]

BITS FROM BOOKS.

Mollie—Unsociated.
 "Aunt Jane is always well, Uncle Everard is almost an invalid. I think Aunt Jane is rather difficult to understand," said Mollie, a little diffidently. A sense of loyalty made her want to say the best she could, but oh, how disagreeable the Ralston's looked contrasted with the happy, easy, friendly air that surrounded her here.

"She's plain. I for 've a plain woman everything. Besides, I'm friends with her now for letting you come." Fenella pulled an easy-chair near to the sofa, and stared frankly at Mollie. "Plummetta, my child, you are an absolute beauty. What do you do in that dull village? I suppose there are things to do in the country, for people who like them—golf and croquet, and tennis. Have you any men friends? Where to you get your clothes?"

"I make them. I like dressmaking. I have no men friends, and only one girl friend, and I have very few clothes," answered Mollie. Her scant wardrobe was still troubling her, and she counted, inwardly, the times tennis or croquet came her way. They consisted only of an occasional party at the Vicarage. But Mollie was too well-bred to grumble to strangers, and her instincts were too finely let her appear to pity and become a candidate for favours.

Fenella took a cigarette out of a little gold case, lit it, and leaned back in her chair, smoking, and contemplating Mollie rather seriously.

"And what is your idea for yourself?" she inquired. "Most girls have a sort of notion what they'd like to do. What's yours? Stage, Cinema, Governess?"

"To make a wealthy marriage," replied Mollie promptly, expecting Fenella to go into fits of laughter. But Fenella did nothing of the kind. She seemed to be gazing at Mollie rather searchingly.

"You've learnt a little wisdom in your village," she said, with a change in her voice, as if she were talking now to an equal and not to a child. "And I suppose you'd like me to help you?"

"Please do," said Mollie, gaily. "I don't see why it shouldn't be done," said Fenella, smoking meditatively. "You've got a good start in your looks. Looks and good health go a long way."—Florence Drummond—"Mollie and Money" (Hodder & Stoughton).

Women and Work.

Sometimes I feel a hundred, especially now that I've got two artificial teeth. It will be artificial eyes and hair next—and what would you say to that. I wonder, you who were always so critical of feminine beauty? Oh, Michael, are men ever such fools? As if it really matters how old one is, so long as one isn't looking for work. That is touching a tender spot. One of the worst injustices that women have to bear is that in connection with employment. Age matters all the time, whereas men are not as a rule bothered, at least, until they are forty. "Too old," is a reply that hovers over women's heads from the moment they reach their twenty-fifth birthday, and even earlier.

We (professional women) are as men as regards active independence, but not economically. Until we get equal pay for equal work, it will be only the very few at the top who can afford the background of complete comfort that men enjoy as a matter of course. Besides, do you think my landlady would mend my stockings for me. Not she! Whereas, if I was a poor, helpless male now . . .

So we have a double burden—that of womanhood and manhood both, and no one but those who carry it realise the enormity of the strain. There are girls I know who get up at six and prepare the family breakfast before going to work. After eight hours of toil they return in the evening, not to the cosy armchair and pipe, but to clear away the evening meal, if not actually to cook it, and then to settle down to an evening of sewing, and mending. And this is true not of a few, but of hundreds of thousands. And then father and brother take it as a matter of course and blame them for lack of cheerfulness and gaiety—when they're worn out. It makes my blood boil, Michael. Women don't mind working. They are glad to work. But when they have to be daughters at home and working women too. . . . And how they work! No playing about in the

£3,250 FOR A LINK.

DR. JOHNSON'S PROOF SHEETS.

Proof sheets of the first edition of Dr. Samuel Johnson's "Dictionary of the English Language"—published in 1755—were sold for £3,250 at Sotheby's auction rooms, London, on Nov. 30.

They came from the library of Keble Hall, Newcastle, Staffs, formed by the late Rev. Walter Sneyd, Mr. B. Maggs, of Conduit-Street, was the purchaser.

The sheets, which do not, however, represent the whole dictionary, are bound in three volumes, and bear many unpublished corrections and additions in the handwriting of Dr. Johnson and his assistants.

Hardly any of these alterations seem to have been incorporated in later editions. "This," said an authority to a "Daily Express" representative, "points to the sheets before final proofs submitted to the author, which reached the printers too late."

"Johnson's delay in dealing with proofs was notorious, and the exasperated printers probably went to press without waiting for their return."

A particularly human remark appears in Johnson's writing on the back of a slip containing a quotation from Charles I. illustrating the use of the word "assert": "It runs 'Remember on Monday to fetch in N and sort it.' It is presumed that Dr. Johnson jogged his memory successfully."

IN MEMORIAM.

Though life was dear to you, you laid it down,
 But not for glory.
 Not seeking any place of high renown
 In song or story.

You simply set yourself to play the game,
 And left the rest;
 And so you passed, unshrinking,
 When it came,
 The final test.

You did not grudge the greatest gift of all
 To save your friends.
 So when the last clear trumpet-note shall call,
 When warfare ends,
 And when the Great Commander stands and takes
 The Roll above,
 I think He'll place against your few mistakes
 The greater love.

—Anne Page, "By-the-Way Songs and Fables" (The Quota Press, Belfast).

office and extending luncheon hours — Constance Wakeford. — "Renunciation." — A Fragment (Quota Press, Belfast.)

At Cambridge.

Kings' Chapel at Evesong. The coloured windows faded gradually out; only a twilight blue was left beneath the roof; and that died too. Then, only the double rows of candle-flames gave light, pointing and floating above the immemorial shadows of the floor and the shadows of benches and of youths. Hushed prayer echoed; and the long rolling organ-waves rose and fell; half drowning the singing and setting it free again. All was muffled, flickering, submerged deep under cloudy water. Jennifer sat there motionless, wistful-eyed and unconscious, neither kneeling nor standing with others, but leaning rigidly back with eyes fixed and brilliant.

And afterwards came the emerging into a strange town swallowed up in mist. White surprising faces glimmered and vanished under the lamps. The buildings loomed formlessly in the dense sky, picked out by dimly-lit windows, and forlorn lanterns in the gateway. The face of Cambridge was thickly enshrouded, but under the folds you felt it stir more buoyantly than ever, with sudden laughter and talk dropping from the windows, weighing oddly in the air, as if the town were encouraging her children to sleep by drawing the curtain; while they, very lively at bed time, went on playing behind it.—Rosamond Lehmann in "Dusty Answer" (Chatto & Windus).

NAMES IN FICTION.

MR. W. B. MAXWELL'S EXPERIENCE.

The Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament appointed to consider the Law of Libel (Amendment) Bill met and heard evidence at the House of Lords on November 30. Lord Warrington presided. The bill, which was introduced by Lord Gorell, provides that no offence shall have been committed if an author can prove to the satisfaction of the Court that in the use of a name he had no intention of referring to the plaintiff, or that he was not aware of the existence of the plaintiff and that he exercised care in the choice of names.

Mr. W. B. Maxwell, the novelist, in answer to the chairman, said he came there to give evidence in his capacity of chairman of the Incorporated Society of Authors, Playwrights, and Composers. The society desired to put on record the fact that in regard to the question of accidental libel they did not seek any protection, but they submitted that, while it was possible for authors of fiction to avoid the use of names belonging to prominent people, it was quite impossible, even if they took the greatest care, to avoid the occasional use of names of living people. The number of people whose names had been used, and who really had not suffered the least damage, but who had commenced proceedings for libel, was very numerous, but, in fact, very few of these cases came into court.

As the law stood, when an author or publisher was sued, his legal advisers often advised him to compromise and face the expense. He described the action of such persons as a legalised form of blackmail against authors and publishers. In answer to the chairman, Mr. Maxwell said that in regard to the question of negligence, he would quote an instance that might interest the Committee. "My publisher (he proceeded), soon after the war, when the war feeling was still rife, showed me a novel just about to be issued. He said: 'I anticipate a great success, because it has the elements of surprise and sensation.' He asked me to look at it. I saw that the story was of an English nobleman who during the war had betrayed his country and acted as a German spy, and that the name of this fictitious nobleman was Lord W—. There being a peer of this name, I said to the publisher that I thought there was the element of surprise in the book for the author. (Laughter.) Fortunately, it was not too late, and the book was not issued. The publisher was able to sacrifice the first edition and change the name. That, to me, is a striking instance of an author's negligence."

"Then, again, it happens that sometimes peers of the realm take their titles from novels. Years ago I wrote a novel, and I invented two English noblemen, and called them Lord Colwyn and Lord Stonehaven. As a matter of fact, these titles are actually used to-day, and the author has no redress." (Laughter.)

"Down-Trodden Authors." Speaking of the difficulty in the choice of harmless names, Mr. Maxwell said that in connection with the House of Lords there was no excuse. The House of Commons was a little more difficult, in view of the fact that so many members retired, but it was easy to trace the names. There was difficulty in the case of lawyers and barristers, and the Army was very difficult. When they came down to auctioneers and house agents it was practically impossible not to tumble on the name of an existing man. Libel might be founded on a mere allusion, such as, "Mr. Jones, the house agent, let my aunt down badly." There was a case where a house agent identified himself with the inefficient house agent.

The Chairman: How many cases come to your knowledge? Mr. Maxwell: I should say that roughly we hear of about half-a-dozen to a dozen cases a year. We have a membership of about 4,000. Many of our members are very prosperous, and probably work through their own solicitors, but, as a rule, we are not a very rich body. Authors, as a rule, are a poor down-trodden lot. (Laughter.)

Mr. E. A. Harney: In the case of a speculative libel action starting in order to blackmail, will this bill give the author any protection?—We think it will.

Lord Stanley of Alderley: Will not the publishers still prefer to settle the case rather than go into court?—We hope their attitude will be stiffened in response to the changed conditions, and that they will fight the case.

The Chairman: Would you consider it negligent on the part of an

author if he did not search certain easily accessible sources of information?—Yes, certainly I would. It is difficult to do so, but I think it should be done by the author.

In order to avoid the use of names in existence, continued Mr. Maxwell, he went to the telephone book. He suggested that there should be a proviso inserted in the bill to the effect that the author should take every reasonable care.

Lord Gorell: Is this risk of the author insurable? Apparently it does not amount to much.

Mr. Maxwell: Our society has got an insurance company to prepare and issue a policy. I myself am insured in that way, but I am doubtful as to the protection it gives. The policy is very carefully framed.

Replying to Viscount Burnham, witness said he believed that newspaper proprietors, as well as publishers of books, were open to vexatious actions in view of the amount of fiction now published by them, a practice which he believed would increase.

Value of the Bill. Mr. G. Herbert Thring, secretary of the Society of Authors, said he reckoned that on an average 8,000 novels and plays were written in the course of a year by members of his society.

Mr. A. R. Kennedy, M.P.: Does it do an author harm to have a case brought against him?—I should say very little.

Does it do him good?—No. Viscount Burnham: It is a form of advertisement.

Mr. Kennedy: Would it do him good with the public?

Mr. Thring: I should say it would possibly do him harm with the publisher.

Mr. Kennedy: Then you would advise the author who came to you for advice to settle the case rather than have it fought out in the courts?

Sir W. Ball: You regard this as a very valuable bill?

Mr. Thring: Yes; because I am inclined to think that this practice will spread more and more. If it is once found out that authors can be blackmailed in this way it will become constantly recurring.

Viscount Burnham: The very fact of the introduction of the bill, then, may do harm if it is not passed?—It may.

Viscount Burnham asked if Mr. Thring could give the Committee any information in regard to the law and practice in connection with this law of libel in other countries, especially English-speaking countries.

Mr. Thring said he could quote very frequent analogous instances in America—cases of plagiarism of copyright. It was quite a common thing for a quite unknown person to bring these actions against prominent authors simply because it was easier for them to settle rather than fight the thing in the American courts. If desired, he would get information from his American correspondent.

Viscount Burnham: Have you any knowledge of any other country?—I could find out from France and Germany.

Viscount Burnham: Do you know whether in any cases British subjects in overseas Dominions have been affected—writers or publishers?—No; I have no records of that. May I suggest that it might be useful to have one or two publishers to give evidence. I was talking to Mr. Stanley Unwin the other day, and he was complaining that he has suffered from the same kind of thing.

The Chairman: I think we may take it that authors and publishers have suffered.

Lord Gorell: They are in an analogous position.

The Committee then sat in private.

ARE YOU SUSCEPTIBLE TO COLDS?

Now is the season for colds and some people are more subject to them than others under identical conditions. This is due in a large measure to the person's vital power, the ability of the system to resist attacks. The treatment of colds therefore should be directed to preventing them, which is best done by invigorating the system and building up the general health.

The diet should be generous but not stimulating and articles of easy digestion should be chosen. Eight hours, at least, of sleep, preferably in the early part of the night, are essential. For medicine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are especially adapted because they build up the blood, strengthen the nerves and tone up the organs of digestion. You can get them at your chemist, or post free, \$1.50 per bottle, \$8.00 for 6 bottles, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

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1928.

INCREASING CROWDS.

Every autumn the Council of the London Zoological Society decides on the programme of work to be carried out during the following winter.

Ever since the war the number of visitors to the Gardens has been steadily increasing and this year will easily be a record, in spite of the continued bad weather. The previous record total of 2,057,148 in 1924 was passed over a month ago.

To cope with these ever increasing crowds, the number of entrance turn-tiles has had to be more than doubled. Last winter saw the completion of a new South Gate in the Park, and the previous winter the North Gate in the Albert Road was likewise extended. This winter the Main Gate, which is used for the most part by Fellows of the Society, will be enlarged and made much more imposing. The design will be in keeping with the New Reptile House and Monkey House, and will have, in addition to the ordinary gate houses, an entrance court enclosed by a semi-circular pergola, out of which roads will lead to the main parts of the Gardens.

There will also be an attractive rock garden surrounded by a ditch and wall, which will become a house for such snakes and lizards as can survive the rigours of our climate. As the new gate will be needed to cope with the crowds at Easter, the work will be put in hand almost immediately.

Bedrooms For "Hippies."

The birth of "Jimmy," the little hippo, last year, has led to congestion in the Hippopotamus House, and an additional wing consisting of three new bedrooms is being built on to the existing house. The inside pond, which is usually occupied by "Diana," the Pigmy Hippo, and her consort, "Percy," is also to be enlarged to twice the present size. When this is completed "Jimmy," who has been temporarily banished to the Wild Asses House, will be able to return to his old home; he will, however, never again be allowed to see his father and mother, as his presence is the cause of much discord between "Bobby" and "Joan," and they are only just beginning to forget about him.

Heated Ponds.

The Exhibition House, which was built in 1926 to house the sacred White Elephant and his companion, is to be converted into a house for Tapirs. Four ponds will be provided, two inside and two outside the house in an enclosure adjoining the terrace of the Monkey Hill. The water in the inside ponds will be heated by steam, so that the animals can live in their favourite elements all through the winter. The Society has several examples of both the South American and Malayan species but an opportunity of showing them side by side has never before occurred as they have never had any definite home in the past, but have been shown wherever there has been space available.

Tortoises were not considered to be suitable inmates for the new Reptile House, so when it was built no provision was made for them. However, now that the old Reptile House and Tortoise House are being given over to the Bird Section new accommodation has had to be provided for the tortoise. As soon as the birds have been transferred to their new home the old Small Bird House is to be converted into a temporary Tortoise House. This work will probably begin at the end of February, by which time it is hoped that the new Bird House and Aviaries will be ready for occupation.

PECULIAR WEAPONS.MAN-TRAPS IN THE
SOLOMONS.

POISONED ARROWS.

Man-traps were among the peculiar weapons with which the warriors of Bassianos village, in the Solomon Islands, opposed the naval force from H.M.S. "Adelaide" that inflicted punishment for the recent massacres of whites, writes Jack McLaren in the "Daily Mail."

The traps are huge bows and arrows, strung back and aimed in readiness, carefully concealed in the jungle bordering the narrow paths approaching the village. They are sprung by a piece of jungle-vine so placed across the path that anyone approaching is compelled to thrust



UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD, N.Y.

An instrument so delicate that fly wings are employed to record its impressions is being used in experiments conducted at the Mt. Wilson Observatory near Pasadena, California. Dr. C. G. Abbott, of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, is the inventor of the device, the purpose of which is to measure the heat of the spectra of stars. The fly wings in the shape of a tiny "vane" are suspended from quartz fibres in a mirror about the size of a couple of pinheads. When a ray of starlight, passing through a prism, is trained on the blackened fly wings, the vane turns the fibre. The amount of the turn is registered by the tiny mirror that reflects another beam of light along a calibrated arc. Photo shows Dr. Abbott with his instrument.

It aside in order to pass on. The lightest touch is sufficient, and the arrows are so aimed as to get their victim in the chest. As jungle vines stray everywhere across the paths the one which releases the death-dealing arrow is not noticeable.

Usually the arrows are poisoned. I once had the dreadful experience of seeing one of these traps sprung. The victim, one of my native porters, was struck in the shoulder, and in less than two hours, after terrible agony, he was dead.

Another trick of these savages is to bury spear and arrow-heads in the paths so that the needle-sharp points will be just level with the surface and impale the enemy's feet. But of course this is only effective against natives, who are barefooted. I remember the astonishment of the warriors of one village because I could walk over the spear-points unharmed. Boots were new to them.

Courageous Fighters.

They are courageous fighters, but cunning, and ambush is a favourite device. A common trick is to stand so covered with leaves and bushes that to even the most expert bushman they are indistinguishable from the surrounding jungle. Sometimes they will do this in groups of a score or more. Another trick is to perch, concealed, in the trees beside the paths and attack the enemy from above. Mass attacks are often made, with something approaching a mili-

CHILD LABOUR.LADY SIMON TAKES UP CAUSE
OF NATIVE CHILDREN.

NEW EMPLOYMENT ACT.

Lady Simon, wife of Sir John Simon, who was instrumental in securing the emancipation of 220,000 slaves in the British Protectorate of Sierra Leone, is actively identifying herself with efforts to prevent the indenturing of native children in South Rhodesia and legalised whipping of boys.

The new Native Juveniles Employment Act passed by the Legislature of Southern Rhodesia provides that boys and girls under the age of 14 may be employed under contract. For certain offences girls may be fined and boys given corporal punishment.

Lady Simon said: Under the new Act children would have no voice in the matter when they were indentured, and it seems that they could be employed at any age under 14. In fact they might be indentured at birth.

We have got to look after these children and see that they are not made use of as cheap labour in the production of the tobacco to which we in this country have given a preference. We cannot allow children of the most tender ages to work under contract and run the risk of being flogged.

Mr. Travers Buxton, hon. secretary of the anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, said that that body was determined to do all in its power to get the law in question amended.

THE NEW DEAN.WELCOMED BY ST. PETER'S
MEMBERS.

Members of the Congregation of St. Peter's Church held a reception yesterday for the new Dean of Hong Kong, Rev. Mr. Swann. The Rev. Mr. Halward, Chairman of St. Peter's Young Men's Club, presided. The new Dean was welcomed in speeches by Mr. Griggs and Mr. Mow Fung.

In reply Mr. Swann said he hoped the work of the diocese now centred in the Cathedral would extend to St. Peter's avoiding a cleavage and making of both places one centre for Christian service. He hoped to see members of St. Peter's at the Cathedral, and expressed his gratification at the warm welcome extended to him and Mrs. Swann, assuring the St. Peter's members that he would give them his fullest support in the work of which the foundations were laid by his predecessor.

A programme of music in which Mrs. Balean and Mr. Glover were the contributors was given.

tary formation as we know it; but usually it is a kind of guerilla warfare. Large drums, made from hollowed wood and the skins of animals, are beaten most of the time, and there is also a terrific yelling. But now and again there is a strange and menacing silence, broken only by the flicking of spears, and arrows through the foliage—a queer "fit-flit" sound that is like no other I know.

This kind of thing, coupled with the fact that they have to make their way over some of the densest jungle-clad mountain country in the world, will make the naval party's task no easy one.

There are a fair number of rifles among the savages—obtained secretly for the most part; some of them from the German traders in what used to be the German Solomons but is now British—but they are mostly old-fashioned Sniders, and of little account. There is also the difficulty of obtaining ammunition. The natives rely more on their clubs, spears, traps, and other devices.

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| Straits | SATURDAY, JANUARY | Takada. |
| Europe via Suez (letters & papers, London) | 22nd Dec., 1927 | Khyber. |
| Shanghai | 22nd Dec., 1927 | Sinking. |
| Saigon | 22nd Dec., 1927 | D'Artagnan. |
| Straits | MONDAY, JANUARY | 23 |
| U.S.A., Canada, Japan & Shanghai | 23 | Atsuta Maru. |
| Manila | TUESDAY, JANUARY | 24 |
| Shanghai | TUESDAY, JANUARY | 24 |
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| Japan & Shanghai | FRIDAY, JANUARY | 27 |

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| Samshui & Wuchow | | Kochow 4.30 p.m. |
| Formosa | | Saarbrücken 5 p.m. |
| Japan | FRIDAY, JANUARY | 20 |
| Saigon | | Mishima Maru 9.30 a.m. |
| Fort Bayard | | Haidis 10.30 a.m. |
| Manila | | Tai Pao Sek 11.30 p.m. |
| Samshui & Wuchow | | Emp. of Canada 3.30 p.m. |
| Shanghai & Europe via Siberia | | Tai Ming 4.30 p.m. |
| Saigon | | Suiyang 5 p.m. |
| Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, | | Prosper 5 p.m. |
| E. & S. Africa, Egypt & Europe | | |
| via Marseilles—due Marseilles, | | |
| 18th Feb. K.P.O.—Parcels 4.30 | | |
| p.m. Registration (21st Jan.) 9 | | |
| a.m. Letters 10 a.m. G.P.O.— | | |
| Parcels (20th Jan.) 5 p.m. Re- | | |
| gistration (21st Jan.) 9.45 a.m. | | |
| Letters 10.30 a.m. | | |
| Haliphong | SATURDAY, JANUARY | 21 |
| Shanghai & Japan | | Newchwang 10 a.m. |
| Shanghai, Japan & Europe via | | D'Artagnan 2.30 p.m. |
| Siberia | | Khyber 5 p.m. |
| Amoy | SUNDAY, JANUARY | 22 |
| Swatow, Amoy & Formosa | | Kaijo Maru 9 a.m. |
| Shanghai | | Linan 9 a.m. |
| Manila | TUESDAY, JANUARY | 24 |
| Shanghai | | Atsuta Maru 9 a.m. |
| Swatow | | Yat Shing 9 a.m. |
| *Shanghai, *Japan, *Canada, | | |
| *U.S.A., *C. & S. America & | | |
| *Europe via Victoria, B.C.—due | | |
| Victoria, B.C., 18th Feb. Parcels | | |
| 10 a.m. Registration 11.15 a.m. | | |
| Letters Noon | | |

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

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SPIES CONVICTED.

Old Bailey Trial
Concludes.

TREASONABLE ACTIVITIES.

Questionnaire The Work Of Russian
War Staff.

Rugby, Yesterday.
The Englishman, McCartney
and the young German, Hansen,
were found guilty of espionage to-
day by a jury at the Central
Criminal Court. Each was sen-
tenced by the Lord Chief Justice
Hewart to ten years' penal servitude.

Giving evidence, the prisoners
generally denied all the charges.
The Attorney-General, in ad-
dressing the jury, pointed out
that, in spite of this point-blank
denial of every fact which every
witness for the prosecution had
proved, the defence had failed to
produce any single witness to con-
travert those facts. The ques-
tionnaire regarding the British
Air Force was given by
McCartney to Mr. Monkland, an
underwriter of Lloyd's, who com-
municated it to the authorities.

Undoubtedly that questionnaire
was the work of a spy organiza-
tion. It was an undisputed fact
that it was the product of the War
Staff of the Russian Government.
A question had been asked why
the arrest of McCartney was de-
layed. The reason was that the
authorities saw fit to refrain from
striking until they were able to
get into touch with somebody a
little higher in the spy hierarchy.
By waiting a short time they
were able to get Hansen.

The Attorney-General con-
cluded: "I ask you to say that we
have been successful in unearthing
a dangerous spy organization
against the safety of this country.
Unluckily we have not been able
to gather into our net all who
were concerned in it, though I
trust that the result of this trial
may make others think before
they pursue their dangerous
as well as their treasonable ac-
tivities."

The Lord Chief Justice, in his
summing up, referred to the
second questionnaire, which had
been submitted to the Court in
camera. He said that it was not
denied that the information there-
in sought was of a most vital and
secret kind. It had been written
by McCartney in Mr. Monkland's
presence and handed to Mr. Monk-
land.

The Lord Chief Justice pointed
out that the case for the prose-
cution, however, depended not
only upon the evidence of Mr.
Monkland but upon those wit-
nesses who had given material
evidence in camera. — British
Wireless Service.

Hirelings of Agents.
London, Yesterday.
The Lord Chief Justice, in sen-
tencing the accused, said that
they were the hirelings of agents
for mere mischief. Hansen was
undoubtedly one of the pay-
masters in a widespread organiza-
tion.—Reuter.

ARAB RISING.

TROUBLE FOR PERSIAN
GOVERNMENT.

OFFICES OCCUPIED.

Basra, Yesterday.
Over 60 insurgents have been
killed at Qasbah, in Khuzistan,
South-West Persia, as a result of a
clash with the military.

The whole of the peasant popula-
tion of Khuzistan Province, chiefly
Arabs, are said to have risen
against the Persian Government in
consequence of the imposition of a
doubled tax.

The insurgents are reported to
have expelled Government officials
and occupied their offices.
The Government is sending a
strong force from Ahwaz to cope
with the situation.—Reuter.

NICARAGUA.

INVESTIGATION BY SENATE
COMMITTEE.

Washington, Yesterday.
After a meeting of the Senate
Foreign Relations Committee, Sen-
ator Borah predicted that the Com-
mittee would investigate the Nicara-
guan developments. — Reuter's
American Service.

POPE'S SUPREMACY.

"Malines Conversations"
Published.

ANGLICAN APPROACH.

Why The Negotiations Broke
Down.

London, Yesterday.
The "Malines Conversations,"
the publication of which the
Archbishop of Canterbury recent-
ly prohibited lest the passing of
the law for the revised Prayer
Book should thereby be jeopar-
dised, are now published at the re-
quest of the Council of the
Church Association.

The conversations originated in
1921 when Lord Halifax asked
Cardinal Mercier to receive some
Anglicans who were anxious for a
 rapprochement between the
Anglican and Roman Catholic
Churches.

Five meetings of representa-
tives of each Church were held in
Malines between 1921 and 1925.
Separate reports show that the
question of the Pope's supremacy
was the most thorny topic.

The Anglican memorandum
says that both the Eastern
Orthodox and Anglican Churches
were prepared to recognise the
primacy of the Pope, but it was
unlikely that they would be ready
to define it more closely.

The memorandum of the
Roman Catholics emphasises
Anglican unwillingness to go into
details in an attempt to define the
rights in addition to the duties of
the Pope.—Reuter.

DISARMAMENT.

(Continued from page 1.)

contract such Treaties," no fur-
ther Treaties for this model
have been registered with
the League the same con-
nection the League Council also
placed its offices at the disposal of
all States desirous of "concluding
suitable agreements likely to
establish confidence and security,"
but none has yet accepted this
offer.

Network of Guarantees.
"The British Government looks
forward to the gradual growth of
this system, convinced as it is
that the easiest way of attaining a
universal sense of security is for
each State to provide itself with
necessary guarantees in that quar-
ter where its main interests and,
consequently, its principal danger
lie. If the system in gradually
extended until it includes every
State which feels that its security
is not already amply safeguarded,
there will eventually be woven a
network of guarantees against a
rupture of peace in any part of
the world. Such local guarantees
directed to specific danger, and
based on well-defined obligations,
are infinitely more satisfactory
than any comprehensive or uni-
versal system which must neces-
sarily be drawn in vague and more
general terms and of which, con-
sequently, the modus operandi and
probable efficacy must remain to
some extent a matter of specula-
tion. If those States which, owing
to any doubt or suspicion, hesitate
to open negotiations were mutu-
ally to agree to place themselves
in the hands of the League Council
and to conduct their conversations
under its auspices, the conclusion
of further agreements on the lines
recommended would be greatly
facilitated.—British Wireless Ser-
vice.

SANCTIONS.

Time Not Ripe For
Adoption.

Dealing with the question of
sanctions the White Paper cabled
on January 18 declares that the
time is hardly ripe for a general system
of sanctions for the enforcement of
arbitration treaties. No effective
sanctions are suggested except on
agreement by other states not
parties to a dispute to use force
against parties falling to submit to
a dispute arbitration or comply
with the award, but it is improbable
that any nation is strong enough to
use force effectively at present to
undertake such a general obligation.

More progress is likely to be
made through bilateral treaties
selected to arbitrate on justifiable
disputes and strongly advocates the
establishment of a conciliation com-
mission with the League Council as
the final court of appeal in non-justi-
fiable disputes.—Reuter.

RED EXILES.

Doctors' Plea For
Trotzky.

THE "INCORRIGIBLES."

Voluntary Departure Not As
Prisoners.

Moscow, Jan. 14 (by mail).

All the Opposition leaders of
every shade and character have
been ordered to proceed to various
distant points and three remain
indefinitely. They are divided
into three groups for purposes of
punishment—"incorrigibles," peni-
tents, and non-penitents."

Trotzky, Rakovsky, and Radek
head the non-penitents. They
abide by their principles and their
punishment is therefore more
drastic. Rakovsky and Radek
are being sent to Sesolsk, a small
town in the Komi region border-
ing Archangel. Trotzky's health
(he is tubercular) caused a diffi-
culty. His doctors opposed send-
ing him to Astrakhan but the
Government was opposed to the
doctors' suggestion. Succum
goes to Caucasus.

Kamenev and Zinoviev head the
penitents as they confessed the
error of their ways before the en-
tire party. Kamenev is asked to
proceed to Penza, in Central Rus-
sia, and Zinoviev to Vologda.
Both have been assigned jobs in
State Education Departments.

The incorrigibles are headed by
Sapronoff, and will be sent to var-
ious points in the remotest parts
of Siberia. They are classed as
"chronic oppositionists," also "ex-
treme rightists," being opposed to
everything and everybody even in
Lenin's lifetime.
All, with the exception of the
incorrigibles, are asked to proceed
to their destinations voluntarily
and none as prisoners. Unless
they refused to go voluntarily all
will be under the supervision of
the political Police at their des-
tinations like ordinary political
offenders.—Reuter.

First Official Statement.

Moscow, Yesterday.
The first official statement as
regards the deportations has
been issued by the Tass Agency
declaring officially that a number
of Trotskyite and Sapronovist Op-
positionists developed illegal anti-
Soviet activities, including at-
tempts to create a secret organiza-
tion, prepare a series of anti-
Soviet actions, and establish con-
tact with representatives of the
foreign bourgeoisie in Moscow,
whereby the Trotskyists trans-
mitted maliciously false informa-
tion to other countries. There-
fore, it was found necessary to
deport from Moscow 30 active
members of these groups, whilst
a number of others have also been
enjoined to leave Moscow.—
Reuter.

HANGED AT DAWN.

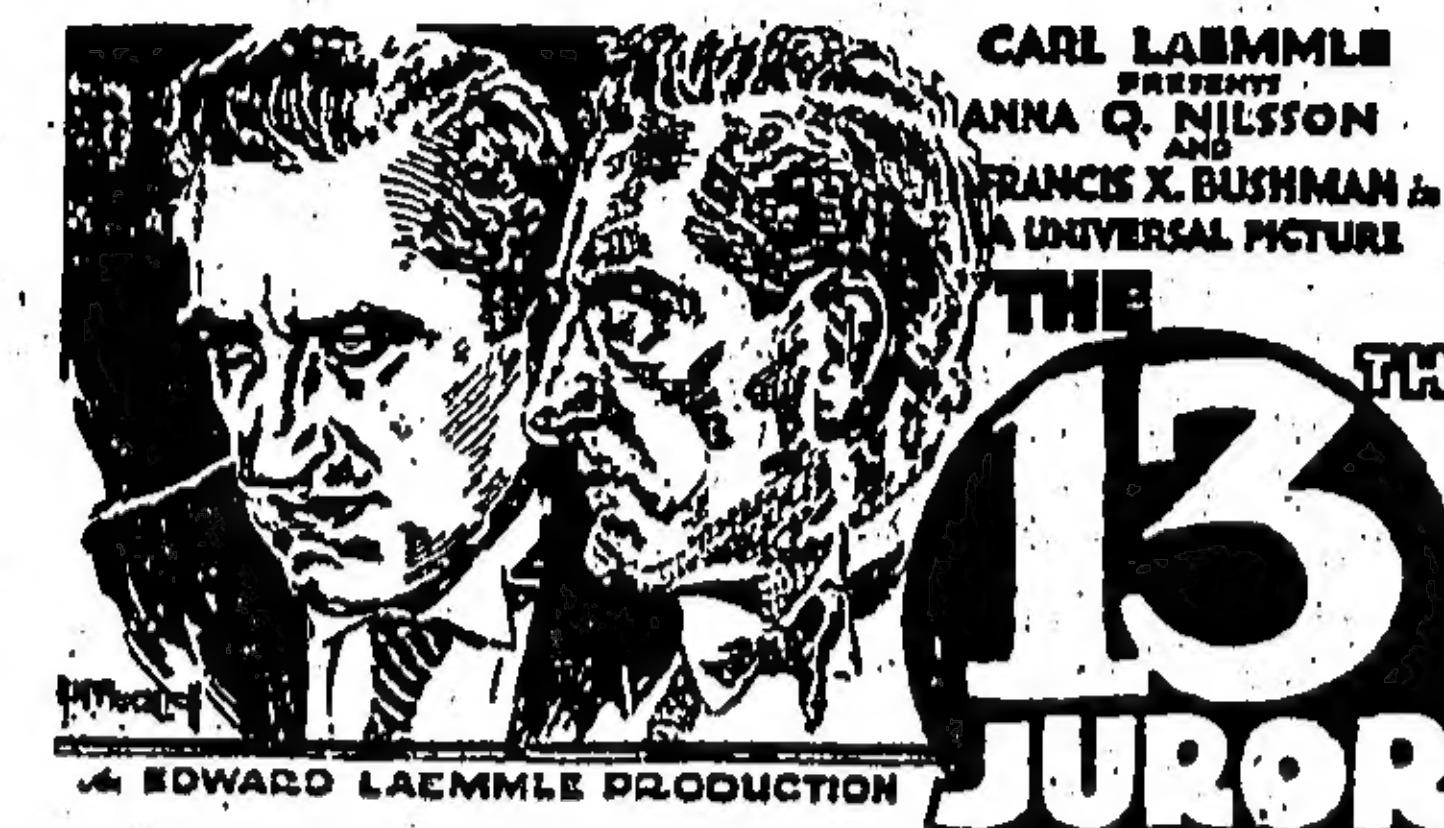
REACTIONARY CIRCASSIANS'
FATE.

PUBLIC INDIGNITY.

Constantinople, Yesterday.
Three members of the reaction-
ary Circassian band, who landed on
the Smyrna coast from Samos for
the purpose of making an attempt
on the lives of Turkish leaders at
Angora, were hanged at dawn on
the bridgehead at Stamboul in the
presence of a crowd of sightseers.
—Reuter.

AMAZING!—

The drama of a man
who couldn't make a
jury believe he was
guilty!



A murder had been committed. A man had been sentenced
to death. Twelve men believed him guilty. But the Thir-
teenth knew he was innocent. For the thirteenth juror
WAS the guilty man. See the amazing outcome in this fas-
cinating new film.

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